

**USAID  
EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD  
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ELAP)**

**GEM-ELAP  
EVALUATION  
SURVEY REPORT**

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# **Executive Summary**

## **ELAP Assessment Survey Report**

The objective of the assessment survey conducted by the Mindanao State University-General Santos City Foundation, Inc. (MSUFI) in November-December 2000 was to evaluate the impact of the program, including the extent to which the program had helped its targeted beneficiaries develop the capability to make a living for themselves and their families, and whether the ELAP had contributed to strengthening the peace between the MNLF and the GOP.

The surveyed "clusters" of participants were stratified by ELAP crop (corn, rice, seaweed and cultured fish) and by production condition. In terms of production condition, the survey separately considered those clusters that were inordinately affected by diseases/ poor weather and negative peace and order conditions and those that were not. A total of 87 clusters, whose members ("graduates") had received the full package of assistance from ELAP and were now expected to be producing using their own resources, were surveyed. The survey sample constituted 36% of the ELAP "graduate" clusters. In these clusters, 598 ELAP beneficiaries were interviewed. This constituted 15% of the total participants in the surveyed clusters, and 7.2% of all ELAP program "graduates."

Survey results indicate that the program has made a positive and sustained impact on the lives of the former MNLF combatants that participated in the program. Before ELAP, 43% had limited or "backyard" farming experience (i.e., farming small plots, usually well less than a hectare; growing traditional crops, usually on an intermittent basis and using low levels of technology); 34% of the survey respondents were engaged in little or no productive activity; and 8% were intermittently employed (i.e., working for someone else for a wage on a part-time basis). After participation in ELAP the following benefits were noted:

- *ELAP provided a means of learning to make a reasonable living.* About 92% of the ELAP graduates surveyed are still producing ELAP introduced crops. Of these, 52% have increased the ELAP production area, and 40% had maintained the same production area. Responding to open-ended questions, 37% of the "cluster leaders" mentioned that income generated by their cluster members was used to start production of additional crops or to start new businesses, in addition to investing in continued production of their "ELAP crop".
- *ELAP increased purchasing power.* About 86% of the respondents saved money from sale of their ELAP assisted crops for their next production season. The majority also purchased farm animals/equipment, paid debts and educational expenses, and improved their homes.
- *ELAP increased crop yield.* The average yields of ELAP-assisted corn, rice and seaweed farmers were, respectively, 37%, 133%, and 51% higher than the average yields in Mindanao.

- *ELAP effectively transferred technology.* Some 89% of the program “graduates” continue to use the technology introduced by ELAP.
- *ELAP reduced the risk of armed conflict.* Almost all the respondents believed that participation in ELAP encouraged support for the peace agreement between the MNLF and the GOP and that continuing ELAP will discourage other former MNLF combatants from resuming armed conflict. The former MNLF combatants are also starting their reintegration into society. A significant percentage of the cluster leaders mentioned that ELAP has provided them access to other programs of local government units, the Department of Agriculture and other agencies, NGOs and donor organizations. This increased interaction has resulted in increased trust in the GOP.

These results point to the sustainability of program benefits. Given the high percentage of beneficiaries continuing and expanding production, as well as continuing to use the ELAP introduced technology, it is expected that program impact will continue. What are its success ingredients? The answer to this question is summarized in four words: **the program strategy worked**. The success factors that can be identified and supported by the survey results are:

- *ELAP is responsive to the needs of beneficiaries.* A key success factor of the ELAP program is that it directly addresses the needs of the beneficiaries. As revealed by the survey results, before ELAP, a vast majority of beneficiaries had been unemployed or engaged in little or no productive activity. They had no capital to start productive ventures and the majority of the respondents had limited modern farming skills and access to technology. These are the needs that have been directly addressed by the program.
- *The ELAP approach is simple and generates quick results.* The ELAP approach is appropriate for MNLF beneficiaries, who have not been engaged in productive activities and had limited prior farming experience. The program focused on quick maturing production crops (such as corn, rice, seaweed and cultured fish), with relatively simple technology and readily available markets.
- *ELAP provided input support for a limited time and then participants “graduated”.* The program was designed to provide limited production support. Inputs were provided for only two cropping cycles in the case of corn and rice, and one cropping cycle for seaweed and cultured fish. The beneficiaries then graduated from the program. All participants knew this, and therefore the responsibility of the beneficiaries to work for success was clear. Chances of dependency on the program were small. While the input support was limited, it was complemented with technology training (through ELAP and other partner organizations), which is a permanent benefit. This helps to assure the sustainability of the economic benefits of the program.

The assessment survey results support a conclusion that the economic benefits of ELAP are sustainable, that the program has made a substantial positive impact on the lives of the former MNLF combatants, and that the Program has made a substantial contribution toward strengthening the peace in Mindanao. Based upon these findings, the Assessment Team recommends that the Program be continued and expanded.

# **1. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE**

## **1.1 Introduction to the Report**

This Report presents the results and conclusions from the GEM-ELAP assessment survey conducted by the Mindanao State University-General Santos City Foundation, Inc. (MSUFI) in December 2000-January 2001. The study was commissioned by the US Agency for International Development.

Chapter 1 of the report provides background on the GEM-ELAP program, including its objectives, target beneficiaries, and assistance provided. As of December 2000, it is reported that ELAP has provided assistance to about 13,000 beneficiaries. In view of ongoing discussions for a possible expansion of the program, USAID wants to confirm if the program is, indeed, attaining its objectives. This provided the rationale behind the assessment survey.

Chapter 2 discusses the objectives and methodology of the assessment survey implemented by MSUFI. It provides information on the specific survey objectives, design of the survey instruments, sampling design, and data collection and processing methodologies.

Chapter 3 presents a discussion and analysis of the results of the survey. First, it provides a profile of the ELAP beneficiaries who were included in the survey, particularly their pre-ELAP productive activities. Then, it discusses the experience of the beneficiaries under the ELAP program, including their harvest yield performance in the "ELAP crops," changes in their purchasing power and uses of their harvest incomes, adherence to ELAP-prescribed technologies, their perceptions of ELAP, and the Program's impact on sustained peace.

This chapter also discusses how the ELAP beneficiaries have sustained their production after "graduating" from the program and what other economic activities they have started using income from their "ELAP crops." This part of the report also presents a discussion of the perceptions of the ELAP beneficiaries on the program approach.

Chapter 4 presents the summary and conclusions derived from the assessment survey. It addresses two questions that the survey set out to answer, that is: (1) Is the ELAP program beneficial? and (2) Are the program benefits sustainable? The chapter highlights both the economic and the peace and development benefits of the program. It concludes that the success of the program is a result of the effectiveness of the strategies implemented by the program.

Finally, Chapter 5 presents some recommendations for future program activity and directions that may be pursued to continue to sustain the gains of the program.

## **1.2 The GEM-ELAP Program**

### **1.2.1 Introduction to the Program**

The Growth with Equity in Mindanao (GEM) Program is an assistance program funded by a grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented through USAID Contract No. 432-C-00-95-00135-00 with Louis Berger International, Inc. Its main purpose is to contribute to the economic development of Mindanao through the promotion and facilitation of employment generating investment. An important sub-purpose is to help strengthen the peace between the Government of the Philippines (GOP) and the Muslim community.

On September 2, 1996, the Government of the Philippines (GOP) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) signed a peace agreement which brought to an end the long running armed conflict between the Philippine Government and the MNLF. A provision of the peace agreement was the integration of up to 7,500 of the 45,000 or so former MNLF combatants into the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the national police (PNP). In support of the peace agreement, the United States Government acting through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Mission to the Philippines, initiated the Emergency Livelihood Assistance Program (ELAP) to provide assistance to former MNLF combatants not integrated with the AFP and PNP so that they may join civil society and resume productive and peaceful lives. The program was initially funded jointly by USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (Washington) and the USAID/Philippines mission. Since 1999, the program has been funded exclusively by USAID/Philippines.

Since its inception in August 1997, the ELAP has been implemented and managed as a sub-program of USAID's Growth with Equity in Mindanao (GEM) Program. GEM has managed it in collaboration with the Southern Philippines Council for Peace and Development (SPCPD), the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), and the Bangsamoro Women's Foundation for Peace and Development (BMWFPD). Within a month after the signing of the USAID-SPCPD Memorandum of Understanding authorizing the ELAP, ELAP participants had entered into production.

### **1.2.2 Target Beneficiaries**

ELAP participants are selected from among former MNLF combatants who were not integrated into the armed forces or the national police. A multiplicity of actors is involved in the day to day activities of the ELAP, allowing for an efficient and transparent style of governance, with checks and balances, and most importantly, stakeholder trust. Program oversight is provided by a management committee (MANCOM) chaired by the SPCPD and which includes representatives from USAID, NEDA, and the BMWFPD. At the MNLF State level, a community committee (COMCOM) chaired by the MNLF State Chairman and which includes representatives from the BMWFPD and the MNLF national unit commands, offers administrative support and is responsible for participant and project site identification based on agreed upon selection criteria.

### **1.2.3 Assistance Provided**

Extension and marketing assistance, and initial production inputs for one or two crop cycles (depending on the commodity to be produced) are provided to every participant. Additional financial, material, consultative and managerial assistance is offered via partnerships with donor agencies, national government line agencies, private sector firms, cooperatives, and local government units (provincial or municipal governments and barangays).

Four major crops or activities had been selected for the ELAP program. These are HYV corn, rice (rainfed), seaweed and fish production by use of fish cages. In the case of rice and corn production, the inputs were seeds and fertilizer. Beneficiaries were provided production inputs for two crop cycles. For seaweed production and fish cage culture, the inputs were netting materials, bamboo poles, wooden stakes and seaweed seedling or fry. Production inputs were for one cycle only.

## **1.3 Assessing the Gains of the Program**

### **1.3.1 Beneficiaries to Date**

The ELAP started in August 1997 with 4,000 beneficiaries. The program has subsequently been expanded four times and the total number of beneficiaries is now 13,000. Below, find an account of how the ELAP target participant coverage was expanded.

1. The program started in August 1997 and assisted an initial batch of 4,000 participants in 146 barangays located in 61 municipalities in 9 provinces in Mindanao. The last group of these beneficiaries "graduated" in July 1999. Funding for production inputs was provided by USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives. Program administration and management costs were borne by the USAID/Philippines mission.
2. In June 1999, ELAP was expanded by an additional 3,000 participants, for a combined ELAP total of 7,000 participants in 219 barangays in 85 municipalities in 13 provinces. The last group of these beneficiaries "graduated" from the program in December 2000.
3. In October 1999, ELAP was further expanded by 4,700 new participants, raising the combined ELAP total to 11,700 beneficiaries in 326 barangays in 117 municipalities in 13 provinces. Fishcage culture was introduced for the first time. The majority of participants from this batch "graduated" between June and September 2000. The rest are expected to graduate from the program in March 2001.
4. On August 8, 2000, USAID and SPCPD agreed to further increase the number of participants by 1,300 raising the combined ELAP total to 13,000 beneficiaries in 354 barangays in 124 municipalities in 13 provinces in Mindanao. This group will begin planting within a few weeks.

Through the period ending September 2000, according to ELAP records, some 11,652 former MNLF combatants have received or are currently receiving assistance and about 8,592 will or have "graduated"

from the program, having received the full set of production inputs they were to receive under the program. Internal assessment indicates that the program is working well and succeeding in its objective of helping former MNLF combatants develop the means of making a living for themselves and their families on a continuing basis. Given its reported success, USAID is considering a further expansion of the program. Before moving forward with the expansion, USAID believes it would be useful to confirm that the program is, indeed, attaining its objective of helping the former combatants obtain the capability of earning a living for themselves and their families on a continuing basis.

For this purpose, USAID has contracted the Mindanao State University-General Santos City Foundation, Inc. (MSUFI) to conduct a survey to assess the impact of the ELAP program on its target beneficiaries. The MSUFI is a private, non-stock, non-profit organization which has been involved in various research projects for the university, government and private organizations as well as for donor organizations such as the USAID.

## **2. THE MSUFI SURVEY**

### **2.1 Objectives of the Survey**

The primary objectives of the MSUFI survey were to determine the extent to which "graduates" of the program have the capability of making a reasonable living for themselves and their families and whether ELAP was contributing to strengthening the peace. It is believed that a very good indicator of the first objective would be the extent to which the "graduates" are continuing the production activities they were assisted to undertake under the ELAP, but are now doing so with their own resources. (Note – this is so because the harvest produced in a two hectare farm, if appropriate production practices are followed, will usually produce enough income to support a family in rural Mindanao. Similarly, output of seaweed production efforts of the scale made possible by ELAP assistance will also produce adequate income to support a rural family in Mindanao if appropriate production practices are followed).

In order to carry out this assessment and be able to come to reasonable conclusions as to the extent to which ELAP graduates are continuing production, MSUFI was to visit a representative sample of ELAP clusters in Mindanao and conduct interviews with cluster leaders and individual beneficiaries. The MSUFI was tasked to implement a set of survey instruments (which were developed by MSUFI in cooperation with USAID) that will provide accurate information on the following:

- Number of participants that have received production inputs, and completed the full production program;
- Participants' previous involvement in farming/livelihood activity prior to participation in the ELAP program;

- Participants continuing to engage in the commercially viable agricultural activities which they were introduced to under the program, using their own resources;
- Participants continuing to practice modified or adapted technologies/farming or aquacultural practices which they were introduced to them under the program;
- Participants' material and other benefits (not the inputs provided to them) resulting from their participation in the ELAP program;
- Participants' perceptions of the ELAP program and how it may have contributed to improving the local peace and order situation, and
- improvements in "well-being" of ELAP "graduates" as well as the program's contribution to peace.

## 2.2 Design and Pre-Testing of Questionnaires

The MSUFI research team implemented the survey using the following set of survey forms developed by MSUFI and USAID:

- Survey Form #1:* Survey Questionnaire for Rice and Corn Farmers for Key Informant/Cluster Leader (one respondent per cluster);
- Survey Form #2:* Survey Questionnaire for Rice and Corn Farmers for Beneficiaries (6-15 respondents per cluster, depending on cluster size);
- Survey Form #3:* Survey Questionnaire for Seaweed Farmer/Fish Cage Operation for Key Informant/Cluster Leader (one respondent per cluster); and
- Survey Form #4:* Survey Questionnaire for Seaweed Farmer /Fish Cage Operation for beneficiaries (6-15 respondents per cluster, depending on cluster size).

Appendix B presents the sample questionnaire forms.

The MSUFI research team including the MSUFI field team leaders for Southern Mindanao, Western Mindanao, Central Mindanao and the Lanao Provinces and other team members participated in the pre-testing of the questionnaires in Batomelong, General Santos City on November 14, 2000. The participants from the Batomelong cluster were part of the first batch of participants that started in August 1997.. The cluster has 200 members who, under the ELAP, initiated corn production using the high yield variety (HYV). It should be noted that only the corn/rice questionnaire (for the beneficiaries) was pre-tested since the other questionnaires were not completed at that time. However, revisions on this questionnaire were incorporated in the other set of questionnaires (i.e., for seaweed, fishcage and the key informant/cluster leader questionnaires). Immediately after the pre-test, the group had a meeting with

GEM-ELAP personnel to discuss insights from the pre-test and to suggest further refinements in the questionnaire. Subsequently, the questionnaires underwent several revisions. MSUFI conducted an orientation seminar and echo training for its survey personnel on November 15-16, 2000.

### **2.3 Sampling Design**

Two-stage sampling was used in order to determine the clusters to be visited and the beneficiaries to be interviewed during the survey. First, we sampled by clusters and then we sampled by beneficiaries. At the start of our study ELAP had provided or was providing assistance to 336 clusters. The total cluster population for the survey was defined to include only those clusters that had "graduated" from the program. By "graduate" it is meant that they have received the inputs for two cropping cycles and completed the two full cropping cycles for corn and rice and one harvest cycle for aquaculture. Eight clusters, all those in the Seratan Dabaw State (Davao del Sur province), were excluded because some cluster leaders/members had sold some of the production inputs given to them and, consequently, they had been dropped from the ELAP program.

This delimiting process eliminated 91 clusters, leaving a total of 245 clusters. MSUFI and USAID had agreed that 30% of these 245 clusters must be visited. Therefore, the target sample size was 73 clusters.

#### **2.3.1 First Stage Sampling: Clusters**

The first stage of the sampling process was to select the sample clusters from the population. The clusters were classified as to potentially significant factors affecting poor or good harvest, namely weather, disease, and peace and order conditions. Classifications included clusters that were:

1. Unaffected by Weather/Diseases and Peace and Order Conditions;
2. Severely Affected by Poor Weather and Diseases (at least 50-70% of cluster members affected); and
3. Severely Affected by Negative Peace and Order Conditions (at least 50-70% of cluster members affected).

This classification was done to prevent the sample from favoring certain production conditions. Based on the ELAP internal monitoring reports, the only significant factors that seem to affect production yields are weather and diseases, and peace and order conditions (e.g., fighting between the military and Muslim secessionists/kidnap-for-ransom gangs). No significant variations in yield were noticeable across areas, states or clusters. The clusters were also sorted by crop type.

The ELAP Field Managers and Technicians were consulted by the MSUFI in the classification of the cluster population. After classifying the 245 clusters of graduates according to crops and production conditions, the 73 clusters to be sampled were distributed in the same proportions found in the population. Table 1 shows the population and the proportionate sample based on this sampling procedure.

The clusters were then arranged within the stratified categories in descending order as to the number of beneficiaries. The MSUFI team then picked at random the clusters that would constitute the target sample. This involved selecting every 5<sup>th</sup> cluster within each subgrouping and repeating the process until the full sample was selected. Accessibility of the sites and the peace and order conditions presently obtaining in the areas were also among the considerations in the choice of the sample.

This procedure was meant to ensure that the sample clusters were spread out proportionately among the MNLF states and that the possible skewing of the data to favor certain crops and certain cropping conditions was eliminated or at least minimized.

**Table 1. Total Number of Clusters and Target Sample**

<b>Factors Affecting Good or Poor Harvest</b>		<b>Corn</b>	<b>Rice</b>	<b>Seaweed</b>	<b>Fishcage</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Unaffected by Weather/ Diseases and Peace & Order Conditions	# of Clusters	68	11	31	5	115
	Target # of Samples	21	3	10	2	36
Severely Affected by Poor Weather and Pests/Diseases	# of Clusters	56	0	15	1	72
	Target # of Samples	16	0	4	0	20
Severely Affected by Negative Peace & Order Conditions	# of Clusters	32	0	25	1	58
	Target # of Samples	9	0	8	0	17
	<b>TOTAL # OF CLUSTERS</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>245</b>
	<b>TOTAL # OF SAMPLES</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>73</b>

### **2.3.2 Second Stage Sampling: Respondents**

The MSUFI and USAID agreed that on average 5-8 beneficiaries were to be interviewed per cluster. For large clusters, i.e., those with a membership of 100 or more, 10-15 respondents might be interviewed. The cluster leaders were requested to invite beneficiaries to be interviewed to a central location in the cluster area. They were asked to invite as many beneficiaries as possible and not to exclude "unsuccessful" participants. The assessment team then randomly select the actual beneficiaries who would be interviewed. "Courtesy" interviews were conducted with those not selected for "real" interviews, with the results of the courtesy interviews not included in the survey.

To provide some measure of validation of the information gathered from the beneficiaries, the cluster leader was interviewed as a Key Informant. He provided general information on the ELAP experience of the beneficiaries in his cluster. The cluster leader, who in all cases is also a beneficiary, was also

interviewed as a participant. (Upon checking later it was seen that the cluster leader surveys of results of the program in their areas were consistent with the beneficiary survey results).

### **2.3 Data Collection**

Given the number of clusters to be covered and the timeframe for the survey, simultaneous surveys in all the ELAP sample clusters throughout Mindanao were done by the MSUFI survey teams. One team leader was assigned for each of the four major areas in Mindanao where there is a large population of former MNLF combatants. MSUFI tapped its network in the following areas for the survey implementation and coordination:

- MSU-General Santos City (to cover Southern Mindanao and Central Mindanao);
- MSU-Iligan and MSU-Marawi (to cover the Lanao Provinces); and
- MSU-Jolo and MSU-Tawi-Tawi (to cover Western Mindanao area).

Fearing the possibility of some target clusters not being reached due to physical inaccessibility, unforeseen unavailability of participants, and/or uncontrollable factors such as deteriorating peace and order and undue risk against personal safety, the survey teams actually visited more sites than the target 73 clusters. This was done to make sure that at the end of the exercise, surveys would be completed from at least 73 clusters. A total of 87 clusters were actually visited during the two-week on-site interview period. This brought the actual sample size to 36% of the 245 cluster population (see Appendix Tables 1 and 2). In these clusters, 598 ELAP beneficiaries were interviewed. This constituted 15% of the total participants in the surveyed clusters, and 7.2% of all ELAP program "graduates."

Throughout the implementation of the survey, MSUFI received assistance in accessing sites from the GEM-PMO in Davao City and with the respective GEM/ELAP area offices.

The MSUFI core team/principal investigators visited the different areas to monitor the progress of data collection and to provide guidance to the survey teams. The completed survey questionnaires were first checked by the survey team leaders before leaving the clusters, clarifications were made with the interviewees (when necessary), and the questionnaires were edited before being sent to the MSUFI headquarters in General Santos City for encoding.

### **2.4 Data Encoding and Processing**

The survey returns were processed at the MSUFI headquarters in General Santos City using DELPHI database software. The computer program was developed by the MSUFI team. After thorough checking of the accomplished survey questionnaires for possible inconsistencies and/or misrecording of information, the survey returns were manually coded using a coding guide/sheet developed by MSUFI. This was particularly necessary for the open-ended questions where multiple answers were classified into sub-groupings or options. The coded information was then electronically encoded using three computers

connected through a local network. This system made the encoding fast as it enabled three persons to simultaneously enter data.

USAID was given photocopies of partial returns from time to time. This allowed close monitoring of the data gathering and processing as well as validation of the computer generated results, albeit partial. Meanwhile, dummy tables and cross-tabulation formats were prepared by the MSUFI core team leaders to serve as guide for the computer programmers. To check whether the computer was accurately generating the information in the required format, a manual tally of some clusters was simultaneously undertaken. Additionally, a random check of some particular items was performed to ensure the integrity of the encoding.

The data tables/cross-tabulations were generated by the computer program in Microsoft Excel format for convenient printing and formatting.

### 3. SURVEY RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

#### 3.1 Profile of the ELAP Beneficiaries

The survey covered a total of 598 graduates of the ELAP program. As shown in Table 3 (and Appendix Tables 3 and 4), about 40% of the total respondents came from Central Mindanao, followed by those from Lanao Provinces (24%), Western Mindanao (23%), and Southern Mindanao (13%).

All ELAP beneficiaries surveyed are former MNLF combatants. Of these, 512 (86% of the sample) were members of the State Commands. The rest were members of National Unit Command (NUC) units.

Table 2. Distribution of the Sample ELAP Beneficiaries by Membership in MNLF Command and by Area

Area	State Command	National Unit Command (NUC) Units	Total	% Share
Southern Mindanao	38	38	76	12.7%
Central Mindanao	202	36	238	39.8%
Lanao Provinces	144	0	144	24.0%
Western Mindanao	128	12	140	23.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>% Share</b>	<b>85.6%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

Most (65%) of the respondents had some (but, in the case of the great majority, very limited) agricultural experience prior to joining the ELAP program (see Table 3 and Appendix Table 6). About 22% of them were not involved in any productive activity and approximately 12% were intermittently employed, or working in the non-farm sector.

Of the 390 respondents who had pre-ELAP farming experience, 66% had only limited or 'backyard' farming experience. Limited farming was defined as farming less than one hectare and using traditional seed varieties (not OPV or hybrid for corn, the most common crop). Further inquiry showed that 80% of the beneficiaries with limited farming experience were farming less than half a hectare, usually growing one crop per year with minimal inputs beyond seeds. Some 71 beneficiaries, or 18% of the sample, said they had almost no farming experience. Another 16% reported that they had the "same level of farming activity as with ELAP" (defined mainly as working more or less the same farm area as the 2-hectare ELAP requirement per corn/rice farmer). The latter may still be an overestimate as further validation showed that, in some cases, the level of inputs (both in terms of fertilizers and farm area) was actually lower than what they are using under the ELAP program. Almost all of these were not using hybrid seeds.

Of those who had some farming activities before ELAP, 75% were planting native (traditional) corn varieties, 12% were growing seaweeds, and the rest were growing either rice, vegetables or doing some fishing/aquaculture.

**Table 3. Pre-ELAP Livelihood Status**

None				131		21.9%
<b>Farming</b>	<b>71 (18.2%)</b>	<b>256 (66%)</b>	<b>63 (16%)</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>65.2%</b>
Corn (traditional)	55	181	56	292	75%	
Corn (Hybrid)			7	7	2%	
Rice	3	18		21	5%	
Vegetables	2	7		9	2%	
Fishing/Aquaculture	2	11		13	3%	
Seaweeds	9	39		48	12%	
Others				3	1%	
<b>Intermittently Employed</b>				<b>18</b>		<b>3.0%</b>
Farm Laborer				14	78%	
Others				4	22%	
<b>Other Productive Activities</b>				<b>59</b>		<b>9.2%</b>
Trading				3	5%	
Small Fishing				32	58%	
Laborer				24	44%	
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>598</b>		<b>100.0%</b>

### 3.2 Experience of Beneficiaries Under the ELAP Program

Based on responses to open-ended questions during the survey, the clear perception of all the survey respondents is that the ELAP program has been a great benefit to them. This is the overriding perception even for those beneficiaries who did not have “successful” harvests under the program (see Table 4 and Appendix Table 17). The main reason why they perceived the program to be so beneficial is that it provided them with a means to earn income. They also said they were able to get production inputs, buy other farm inputs/facilities/animals, improve their living conditions, and learn farming technology.

Several factors may have contributed to this overwhelming recognition of the ELAP program in their lives. One key factor seems to be that, after many years of perceived neglect by government and other organizations (which is a major reason why many had joined the MNLF armed conflict against the government), this is probably the first time that they were able to receive genuine and tangible assistance to help improve their living conditions. It may be noted that one of the criteria for being an ELAP beneficiary is that he/she should not have received similar assistance from other donor programs before. Their generally successful production experience in ELAP, and the income it produced has, indeed, made a significant impact on their living conditions. A significant percentage of the MNLF State Chairmen (based upon unsolicited comments), also noted that ELAP had created or improved working relationships with LGUs and national government agencies and that this has been a significant factor in increasing the level of trust they have in the GOP.

The following table reports a number of benefits that participants perceive they have obtained from ELAP. These were responses to a number of open-ended questions posed by the interviewers. These perceptions are examined further by looking at what the survey figures indicate.

**Table 4. Reasons for Saying Why ELAP has been Beneficial**

Reasons Cited	No. of Respondents	% to Total (N = 598) <sup>1</sup>
It provided us with livelihood/means to earn income	221	34%
Inputs were made available	194	32%
We were able to buy farm inputs/facilities/animals	138	26%
It improved our living conditions	112	20%
We learned farming technology	105	18%
It provided us/cooperative with start-up capital	86	15%
It helped us expand our farming activities	44	8%
It helped us start our own business	9	1%
Others	36	6%

<sup>1</sup>Based on the weighted averages of responses from successful and unsuccessful beneficiaries. For corn/rice, the weighted averages of responses for the first and second croppings were also calculated. Adds up to more than 100% due to multiple responses.

### 3.2.1 Yield Performance

The average harvest yields of ELAP beneficiaries for corn, rice, seaweeds (both for raft and line methods) and fishcage culture were 3.6 tons/ha, 4.5 tons/ha, 578 kgs/person and 224 kgs/person respectively (see Table 5). These average yields are substantially higher than Mindanao averages reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS). Corn yields under ELAP were 37% higher than the 2.62 tons/ha average for Mindanao, while rainfed palay (rice) yields were 133% higher than the 1.93 tons/ha average in Central Mindanao. The ELAP seaweed grower was also harvesting 51% more seaweed output than the average grower in the Western Mindanao area.

**Table 5. Harvest Yields under ELAP Program vs. Farmers' Yields in the Locality**

Crop	Average Yield	% of Respondents with "Successful" Harvest		Baseline Ave. Yields	% Difference vs. Baseline
		1 <sup>st</sup> Crop	2 <sup>nd</sup> Crop		
Corn	3.6 tons/ha	90%	84%	2.62 tons/ha <sup>1</sup>	37% higher
Rice	4.5 tons/ha	100%	100%	1.93 tons/ha <sup>2</sup>	133% higher
Seaweeds	578 kgs/person	98%		382 kgs/person <sup>3</sup>	51% higher
Fishcage	224 kgs/person	73%		No Data	

<sup>1</sup>Based on the average yields for yellow corn in Mindanao in 1997 and 1998 as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS).

<sup>2</sup>Based on the average yields for palay (rainfed) in Central Mindanao in 1997 and 1998 as reported by the BAS. The ELAP-assisted rice farms are located in Lanao Province in Central Mindanao.

<sup>3</sup>Derived from Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)-Zamboanga City seaweed production data for Western Mindanao in 2000, based on 5 croppings per year.

These high yields were obtained despite the fact that ELAP average yields were substantially decreased by unfavorable production conditions, particularly diseases/pests, poor weather (El Niño) and bad peace and order conditions. Harvests of many corn/rice farming clusters, for example, were adversely affected by attacks of locusts and rodents as well as the dry spell of the El Niño and flooding in some areas caused by La Niña. Clusters not affected by these problems obtained an average yield of 4.4 tons/ha for corn.

Diseases and poor weather conditions also significantly affected the yields for seaweed, as evidenced by the lower 387 kgs/person average yield in affected areas compared to 575 kgs/person output of unaffected clusters (see Table 6 and Appendix Table 7). The "ice-ice" disease of seaweed was the most common cause cited by affected seaweed growers.

Peace and order conditions appear to have had no impact on the yield for seaweed. This may be explained by the fact that respondents may have based their answers on their yield performance in 1998 (when they had their first cropping) when conditions were far better. For fishcage, however, the impact of peace and order problems is evident.

On the average, about 474 or 79% of the respondents perceived themselves to have had "successful" harvests. A "successful harvest" is defined by the survey as one where the respondent said he fared better than he did before ELAP (if he was previously engaged in farming), or as compared to his neighbors if he was not previously engaged in farming.<sup>1</sup>

**Table 6. Average Yields and Success Rates by Crop and Production Conditions**

<b>Crop/Production Condition</b>	<b>% to Total Respondents</b>	<b>Weighted Ave. Yield<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Corn/Rice</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>3.6 tons/ha</b>
Unaffected by diseases and poor weather and peace and order conditions	39%	4.5 tons/ha
Affected by diseases and poor weather condition	21%	3.1 tons/ha
Affected by peace and order condition	15%	3.2 tons/ha
<b>Seaweeds</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>578 kgs/person</b>
Unaffected by diseases and poor weather and peace and order conditions	12%	575 kgs/person
Affected by diseases and poor weather condition	4%	387 kgs/person
Affected by peace and order condition	7%	584 kgs/person
<b>Fishcage</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>224 kgs/person</b>
Unaffected by diseases and poor weather and peace and order conditions	1.8%	234 kgs/person
Affected by peace and order condition	0.7%	208 kgs/person

<sup>1</sup>For corn/rice, yields were averaged for both croppings; for seaweeds, yields for raft and line methods were added.

<sup>1</sup> This was how the interviewers phrased the questions.

The highest incidence of success was in seaweed production (98%)<sup>2</sup>. This was followed by corn/rice production with an average success rate of 87% for the first and second croppings, and fishcage culture (73%). This high success rate is reinforced by the number of beneficiaries continuing after the ELAP program. Of the 598 respondents, 580 or 97% continued to produce after "graduating" from the program and are still producing now, with 51% farming on a larger area than in ELAP. Only 5% have reduced their production area.

While the average success rate is relatively high, diseases, poor weather and peace and order conditions significantly pulled down the averages. For example, without these unfavorable conditions, the perceived success rate in corn/rice production was to be 95% on the average for both croppings. With poor weather and diseases, the average was 78%. With problematic peace and order conditions, the average was 80%.

The impact of these conditions, however, was not as significant for perceptions of success in seaweed production and fishcage culture. The average success rate for seaweeds without these unfavorable conditions was 98%. With diseases and poor weather conditions, the average success rate for seaweeds (considering both raft and line methods) was 91%. These conditions appear to have little effect on fishcage production beneficiaries perception of success.

The comparative yields by type of seaweed farming method used indicate that the raft method has higher yields than the line method. ELAP seaweed growers who used rafts realized an average yield of 598 kilos/person as against 558 kilos/person for those using lines. From interviews with ELAP beneficiaries and technicians, it was verified that the raft method is, indeed, more productive because the seaweed is not affected by high and low tides as much as the other method. However, the raft method requires certain ideal seawater depth requirements which are not possible in some ELAP cluster sites with shallow water.

Across ELAP corn/rice producing areas and states, beneficiaries in Central Mindanao and Lanao Province fared better than those in Southern Mindanao (see Appendix Table 8), with the first two areas averaging a yield of 4 tons/ha as against 3.4 tons/ha in Southern Mindanao. During the survey, it was found that most of the Selatan Kutawato clusters in Southern Mindanao were the most affected by El niño and pests (locusts and rodents). The Ranao Norte state in Lanao Province and the Sebangon Kutawato state in Central Mindanao also had relatively lower harvest yields (about 3 tons/ha) due to poor weather (El niño and flooding caused by La niña) and peace and order conditions.

<sup>2</sup> Ideally, seaweed farmers can do 5-8 croppings per year. The production system supplied enabled each participant to harvest about 1,000 kgs of dried seaweed per system per cropping which could be sold from PhP18-20 per kg. If there was no incidence of "ice-ice" diseases or if the area was relatively free from military operations, and the peace and order conditions secure, each farmer could realize over PhP100,000. The profitability of the operation allowed for recovery of the cost of the production system after the first successful crop. In the case of raft systems, farmers can still use the rafts for up to two years, and would only need to acquire seed stock to repeat the operations. Should "ice-ice" disease be prevalent in the area or if there are ongoing military operations, farmers would defer planting and wait until the situation again allows for ideal plant growth and development.

A look at yield performance of the beneficiaries by their year of participation in the ELAP program reveals that the average yields of corn/rice were increasing each year with the highest in 2000, when the farmers obtained 5 tons/ha and 4.89 tons/ha in the first and second croppings, respectively (see Appendix Table 9).

For ELAP seaweed growers, 1998 (Phase 1) still remains to be the apparent best year for them in terms of production yield, with the average farmer who said his harvest was successful doing 860 kilos (see Appendix Tables 9 and 10). Average yields in 1999 and 2000 were about 580 kilos/person.

For the 15 surveyed beneficiaries who went into fish cage culture, those who started in 1999 reported a higher average yield of 240 kilos/person, as compared to 175 kilos for those who started in 2000.

### **3.2.2 Purchasing Power/Uses of Harvest Income**

Survey data (on proxy indicators of income and purchasing power which were culled from the survey based on responses of ELAP beneficiaries to open-ended questions) indicate an improvement in the purchasing power of beneficiaries under the ELAP program and a strong attitude of self-reliance and sustainability.

About 86%, or 516, of the ELAP graduates purchased inputs for follow-on or expansion of their production through the income they got from harvest after paying for their living expenses (see Table 7 and Appendix Table 11). Most of these were corn/rice farmers. Seaweed farmers, on the other hand, generally do not need to buy seaweed inputs to continue production since they normally get these from cuttings from their harvest. However, for some of the growers whose seaweed farms were devastated by the "ice-ice" disease and high waves and the farmers who expanded their seaweed farms, additional inputs like seedlings, lines, rafts and netting materials were purchased.

Only 6% of the corn/rice farmers used their first crop harvest income to purchase production inputs for expanded production. This is understandable since the ELAP program provided them their inputs for the second cropping. With no prospect, though, of getting further inputs after their "graduation" from the ELAP program, most (89%) of these farmers started purchasing inputs for follow-on and expanded production using their second cropping harvest income. This was exactly what ELAP planners had hoped they would do.

About 53% also purchased farm animals/equipment/vehicles from income net of living expenses (see Appendix Table 11). Most of the respondents, particularly for corn and rice, purchased these farm animals/equipment/vehicles in the first cropping since they expected to receive ELAP inputs in the second cropping. Many of them bought work animals (e.g., carabaos and cattle), plows, farm tools, threshers, etc. for direct use in their crop production while some bought communications equipment (e.g., two-way VHF radios) as well as, in a few cases, second hand trucks, jeepneys and motorcycles for use in their farm and trading operations and/or as public utility vehicles for additional income. In the case of the seaweed farmers, about 95% used their first cropping harvest income to purchase "equipment/vehicles" such as bancas and/or motors.

**Table 7. Uses of Harvest Income Other Than for Living Expenses**

Uses of Harvest Income	Number of Responses	% Share <sup>1</sup> (N = 598)
Started productive activities other than current crop <sup>2</sup>	17	2.8%
Purchased production inputs for follow on/ expanded production <sup>3</sup>	516	86.3%
Purchased farm animals/equipment/vehicles <sup>2</sup>	318	53.2%
Purchased post-harvest facilities <sup>2</sup>	12	2.0%
Education of children <sup>2</sup>	78	13.0%
Home improvements <sup>2</sup>	111	18.6%
Paid debts <sup>2</sup>	152	25.4%
Others	67	11.2%

<sup>1</sup>Based on total respondents=598; totals do not tally due to multiple answers.

<sup>2</sup>For corn/rice, the responses for the two croppings were averaged.

<sup>3</sup>After graduating from ELAP (for corn/rice, this means after the second cropping). Seaweed growers generally do not need additional production inputs (i.e., seaweed seedlings, lines, rafts, etc.) for follow-on production, except for those whose harvests have been severely affected by poor weather and disease, and those who expanded production.

It should be noted that these items are also production inputs, which indicates the possibility of entrepreneurship and the desire of the beneficiaries to continue pursuing and sustaining their productive or income generating activities. This is further indicated by the fact that a number of respondents started small businesses, purchased postharvest facilities, etc. Interviews with cluster leaders revealed that participants in 37% of the clusters have started producing crops in addition to the "ELAP crops," or started non-farm small businesses using ELAP proceeds. Some cooperative-based clusters used member contributions to buy common service postharvest facilities like shellers, solar dryers and hauling equipment.

More than a third used part of their income to pay debts (including redeeming mortgaged land and paying debts to traders and/or to their cooperatives). About 19% mentioned using their income to make house improvements or buy appliances, and 13% said they paid for the education of their children. Other uses of income include personal matters such as getting married and payment of dowry.

Many of the beneficiaries commented on the extraordinary economic impact of the ELAP program on their lifestyle. One stated that "(the ELAP) has given our life a new beginning. We have become productive and financially independent. We are now farmers, no longer fighters." (See Table 25 of Appendix A for quotes from cluster leaders).

### **3.2.3 Promoting Peace in Mindanao**

Parallel to the direct economic benefits that they enjoyed from the program, all but three of the 598 respondents perceived their participation with the ELAP program as a clear and direct benefit of the GOP-MNLF peace agreement (see Table 8 and Appendix Tables 18 to 25). Responding to open-ended questions, the two main reasons cited by at least half of the total respondents as to why they perceived

their participation was such, were that: (1) the peace agreement promoted peace in their communities; and (2) the ELAP program provided them with the means to make a continuing living, as, they said "was promised in the peace agreement." Many actually remarked that "they are now seeing the promises (of a better life) to them being fulfilled."

The high level of awareness among the respondents of the connection between the ELAP program and the GRP-MNLF peace agreement also indicates that ELAP's orientation program among its target beneficiaries has been effective.

The ELAP beneficiaries apparently believe that continued operation of the ELAP is important for the maintenance of peace. As respondents generally perceived their participation in the ELAP as a benefit of the peace agreement, they also believe that continued operation of the ELAP program would encourage more support for the GRP-MNLF Peace Agreement from the people. In fact, only one respondent disagreed with this statement. About 99% of the respondents also believed that continued operation of the program will discourage fellow former combatants from resuming armed conflict. These perceptions are corroborated by interviews with the cluster leaders who claimed, in almost all instances, that all their cluster participants see themselves as benefiting from and supporting the ELAP program and the peace agreement (see Appendix Table 24).

**Table 8. Perceptions on ELAP and the Peace Agreement**

Perceptions	Number of Respondents Who Agreed with the Statements (N = 598)	% to Total
Participation in the ELAP Program is a benefit of the GRP-MNLF Peace Agreement	595	99.5%
Continued operation of ELAP encourages support for the GRP-MNLF Peace Agreement from people	597	99.8%
Continued operation of ELAP will not encourage support for the GRP-MNLF Peace Agreement from people	1	0.2%
Continued operation of the program discourages fellow former combatants from resuming armed conflict	594	99.3%
Continued operation of the program will not discourage fellow former combatants from resuming armed conflict	4	0.7%

This favorable outlook for peace and development in Mindanao is reflected in the percentage of respondents who believe that continued ELAP operation would result in better livelihood and less fighting (see Table 9). The ability to provide a means to earn a decent living is ranked far and away as the greatest benefit of the ELAP program. In unsolicited comments, half of the graduates linked their improved livelihood from ELAP assistance to peace. Some 67% of them believe that other former

combatants will be able to experience the same benefit from future ELAP operation if they are given the opportunity to participate in the program. An additional 14% mentioned that the life of a farmer, that ELAP made possible, is a "better alternative than fighting".

Livelihood from ELAP farming has become a better alternative for many former combatants. In Ramain and Maguing in Lanao Province, it was reported that the incidence of banditry, burglary and other illegal activities were reduced to almost nil. Local authorities attribute this to the widespread participation in the ELAP that occurred in those areas.

**Table 9. Perceptions on Benefits of ELAP**  
(% of Total Respondents to an Open-Ended Question)

Reasons Cited	Continued ELAP Operation <sup>1</sup>
Better livelihood/means to earn income	66.9%
Farming better alternative than fighting	13.9%

To a large extent, the ELAP program has contributed to "changing the landscape" of areas where it operates. Cases in point are the areas along the Ampatuan to Cotabato City road and those along the Carmen-Bukidnon roads. These used to be "hotspots" during the conflict between Muslim rebels and the government military, with only a few residential houses and nipa huts sparsely spread across vast grasslands. Today, new ELAP communities surrounded by corn fields and other crops have been created along this major highway. The same is true in the Margues cluster (in Datu Odin Sinsuat, Maguindanao Province) where there now stands a new small mosque constructed by the ELAP cluster leader for the local community.

Many beneficiaries (for example, in some clusters in Central Mindanao and Lanao Province) said that "a harmonious relationship had developed between Muslims and the military and non-Muslims in our communities after the ELAP program. We now live peacefully with our families and are free to move around, without fear of clashes with the military. There is now no need to go back to our hard life in the mountains."

The former MNLF combatants are also starting their reintegration into society. In unsolicited comments, a significant percentage of the cluster leaders mentioned that ELAP provided them more interaction with and access to local government units, the Department of Agriculture and other agencies, NGOs and donor organizations. They can now "go anywhere (they) want to go." This increased interaction has resulted in increased trust in the government.

In the case of those few respondents who thought that this program would not discourage their fellow former combatants from resuming armed conflict, they said that they believed many joined the MNLF not for economic reasons only but for ideological, religious and other motives.

### 3.2.4 Technology Transfer

Aside from production inputs, the ELAP program also provided technical assistance to ELAP beneficiaries mainly through training, technology transfer and technical guidance in production, postharvest and marketing aspects of their farming/aquaculture activities. The ELAP managers, assisted by field technicians assigned to all the ELAP sites, provide such technical services based on tried and tested production models and practices in Mindanao.

The survey results show that about 90% (397 out of 439) of the corn/rice farmers who continued their production after graduating from the ELAP program adhered to the ELAP farming practice, that is, they used a similar set of seeds and fertilizers as with ELAP (see Table 10 and Appendix Table 14).

Some 10% opted to use different kinds or amounts of fertilizers or switched to OPV seeds instead of using hybrid corn seeds. Despite the lower yields, some prefer OPV seeds mainly because of their suitability in particular areas (for example, some clusters in Southern Mindanao, Ranao Norte and Sebangon Kutawato which are susceptible to El niño and La niña) and early maturity (75 days or shorter as some farmers earn early cash from selling young boiled corn). Some OPV seed users also stated that the HYV crops are more expensive as they require more inputs, thus making it more risky for farmers whose crops are affected by harsh weather conditions, pests and diseases as well as by poor peace and order. The reduction in fertilizer use is usually because of the lower input requirements of OPV seeds and the cost savings sought by the farmers.

**Table 10. Farming Practices Adopted by ELAP Graduates  
Who Continued Production**

Farming Practice	Corn/Rice (N = 439)		Seaweeds (N = 127)		Fishcage (N = 14)	
Similar set of seeds and fertilizers as ELAP	397	90%	127	100.0%	9	64.3%
Different kind of seeds, and/or kind or amount of fertilizers	42	10%				
Others					5*	35.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*The 5 fishcage beneficiaries changed their fry.

All the seaweed growers who continued production after ELAP followed the ELAP-stipulated farming practice.

Nine (64%) of the 14 ELAP beneficiaries who continued their fish cage projects adhered to the ELAP practice. The rest used a different set of inputs like fry. Some respondents particularly from the Sapu Masla remarked that fish cage technology is relatively harder to learn and the income returns from its

operation take a longer time to be realized than, say, fishing or corn production. Some said that more study should be done on suitable fish species for particular areas.

### **3.2.5 Sourcing of Inputs**

During the survey, 175 corn/rice farmers from Central Mindanao and Lanao Province were asked the additional question of where they buy their inputs after graduating from ELAP and at what price. This was meant to provide some information on availability and cost of their inputs compared with the ELAP-provided inputs.

Inputs are readily available to farmers in Mindanao. The major sources of corn seeds and fertilizers for most Central Mindanao farmers are Kabacan, Esperanza, Tacurong and Midsayap. Average prices of corn seeds ranged from PhP1,723 per bag of Ayala seeds and PhP1,620 per bag of Pioneer seeds in 1998 to PhP1,800 and PhP1,463, respectively, in 2000.

Average cash prices for urea and complete fertilizers were PhP400 and PhP263 per bag, respectively, in 1998 and PhP399 and PhP398 per bag by 2000. Freight cost per bag ranged from PhP3.00 from the nearest point to as high as PhP30.00 per bag over the longest distances. Lanao Province farmers source their urea and complete fertilizers from Kauswagan, Marawi and Wao at average cash prices of PhP432 and PhP395 per bag, respectively. They are also able to get these inputs on credit at PhP575 per bag.

Compared to these prices, the prices of production inputs (seeds, urea and complete fertilizers) provided by the ELAP program were lower. ELAP-provided seeds, urea and complete fertilizers were cheaper by about 25%, 10% and 5%, respectively, compared to cash prices of locally purchased inputs, net of freight costs. It should be noted that seeds represent less than a third of input costs.

### **3.3 Follow-on Activity After ELAP: Sustainability of the Benefits**

One of the key questions that are being addressed by the survey is whether the beneficiaries will continue to produce after receiving assistance. In what follows, the issue of sustained ability is examined. The issues underlying the alternative program approaches are also explored.

#### **3.3.1 Sustained Productive Activity**

A total of 590 (or 99%) of the ELAP beneficiaries covered by the survey reported that they continued producing after "graduating" from the ELAP program (i.e., completing up to two cropping cycles using ELAP inputs and technology). Of these, 580 (97% the total sample) are still producing now. These include 89 beneficiaries who said that either or both their first or second harvests were not "successful" (see Table 11 and Appendix Tables 12 to 13). Surveys of cluster leaders confirm the high percentage of cluster participants continuing to produce.

Of the 580 ELAP beneficiaries who are still producing, 238 (41%) said that they continue to farm a similar area size as with ELAP. Another 314 beneficiaries (54%) report they have increased their farm

areas, encouraged by their generally successful experience and productivity in ELAP and sustained income from their production. About 5% said they had reduced their area.

The profitability of seaweed production is reflected in the higher (70%) incidence of beneficiaries expanding their farm areas after ELAP graduation.

Of the 10 ELAP graduates surveyed who are no longer producing now, 5 were able to do one more cropping and four went on to do at least two more croppings before stopping production altogether.

**Table 11. Production Status After ELAP Program**

Status of Production	Number	% Share
<i>Stopped Production after the ELAP Program</i>	8	1%
<i>Continued Production (until now)</i>	580	97%
• Similar production area	238	40%
• Reduced production area	28	5%
• Increased production area	314	52%
<i>Continued Production after the program (but subsequently stopped)</i>	10	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>100%</b>

The main reasons cited by the beneficiaries who discontinued production were the deteriorating peace and order situation in their areas and the disease that affected their production (particularly the "ice-ice" disease of seaweed). Two mentioned that they had found better paying employment (see Appendix Table 16).

Aside from continuing to produce the ELAP crops, more than a third of the cluster leaders said that their cluster participants have expanded into other productive activities. Participants in some corn-producing clusters in Sebangon Kutawato (South Cotabato), for example, are intercropping high value crops such as banana and mango, using income from their corn harvests to initiate production of these crops. Participants in a few clusters in Central Mindanao started fishcage culture, tilapia fishponds, livestock fattening and duck raising enterprises. ELAP participants in Talayan have started planting cotton, assisted by a technician from Mindanao Cotton Corp. (a GEM-assisted project). Seaweed growers in Tawi-Tawi and Sulu also invested in fish corrals and abalone pens. In addition to these expanded farm activities, quite a number of cluster participants started retailing (e.g., sari-sari store, mini-grocery, bakery) and trading enterprises.

Some clusters have started "spreading the benefits" of the ELAP program on their own initiative. When probed during the survey why they were reporting a higher number of ELAP beneficiaries than the ELAP records show, some cluster leaders said that they have shared some of their income from follow-on/expanded production to provide inputs for other non-ELAP former MNLF combatants, relatives, friends and neighbors. In some cases, the cluster leader themselves have acted as traders/consolidators of the produce for this expanded producer base, thus, earning additional income, some of which was used to further expand their enterprises and/or diversify into other high value crops.

### **3.3.2 Program Approach**

#### **3.3.2.1 Type of Assistance**

Almost all (582 or 97% of the total) of the respondents believe that their fellow former MNLF combatants, who have yet to receive assistance, would prefer receiving seeds, fertilizers and similar production inputs themselves rather than postharvest facilities and equipment through cooperatives and other associations (see Table 12 and Appendix Table 19). They said that these inputs are primary and basic for production and will provide an immediate source of income, as was derived from their ELAP experience. They found this arrangement more practical, saying that access to inputs are a priority and that other facilities may be acquired later. Some seaweed farmers particularly commented that "production inputs are difficult to acquire for those just starting with seaweed production, while seaweed postharvest facilities are easy to construct with locally available materials."

Many of the cluster leaders also emphasized the role of technology in their successful production. "We were provided with inputs and guided with the proper technology. ELAP has changed our ways of farming into a scientific one. It brought technology right to our doorstep and ELAP technicians are ever present to monitor and supervise us."

The 16 respondents who preferred facilities said that facilities are more important. One of them said that they now have inputs.

#### **3.3.2.2 Distribution of Inputs**

The same number of respondents said that they think their fellow former MNLF combatants will prefer receiving production inputs from ELAP personally rather than these inputs going to the group and being distributed to them according to the group's majority decision. In response to open-ended questions, a majority cited that this manner of distribution is fair, transparent and equal and will avoid favoritism/inequities. About a third also think that all qualified can "directly" avail of assistance this way (see Appendix Table 20).

Further discussions with some respondents, including the cluster leaders, reveal that many prefer the "ELAP system" of distributing inputs individually because this system is very clear on the mechanics of distribution as to the amount and type of inputs as well as manner of delivery to them. However, a few beneficiaries also expressed the view that due respect should be given to their cluster leaders whom they also look up to for guidance and security. They said that the group leaders should be properly consulted inasmuch as they are the ones who know their cluster members well (for example, who are the more responsible/hardworking and who are not). While personal distribution of inputs is preferred, the leaders should be actively involved for accountability and proper distribution.

Only 16 of the 598 respondents categorically said that their fellow MNLF former combatants would prefer inputs to be distributed by group decision in order to strengthen the group/cooperative and for fair availment of assistance.

**Table 12. Perceptions of Respondents on the Program Approach**

<b>Perceptions on the Program Approach</b>	<b>Number (N=598)</b>	<b>% to Total</b>
Prefer to receive seeds, fertilizers and similar production inputs individually	582	97%
Prefer to receive post-harvest facilities and equipment through cooperative	16	3%
Perceive that fellow former MNLF combatants who have yet to receive assistance prefer to receive inputs individually	582	97%
Perceive that fellow former MNLF combatants who have yet to receive assistance do not prefer to receive inputs individually	16	3%

## 4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The preceding discussion of the survey results focused on addressing two basic questions:

- Is the ELAP program beneficial?
- Are the benefits sustainable?

The answers to these questions are summarized and synthesized in order to highlight the lessons learned.

### 4.1 Peace and Economic Development: the Twin Benefits

The ELAP program has undoubtedly made an impact on the lives of the beneficiaries and on the whole community of former MNLF combatants in general. It addressed the economic problems that plague the community. These problems appear to have played a major role in the peace and order problems in the region.

The ELAP program addressed the problems that former combatants had neither the knowledge of how to farm in a manner that would produce adequate yields, nor the capital to get started. As a result of the program, a majority of the beneficiaries have improved their income and purchasing power. As they acquired the technology and generated income through the program, they were able to continue production. The success of the ELAP program demonstrated the role of economic development in achieving peace in the region. About 99% of the beneficiaries believed that continued operation of the program will discourage former fellow MNLF combatants from resuming armed conflict. A summary of these benefits is outlined in Table 13.

Table 13. Summary of ELAP Benefits

Indicator	Before ELAP	After ELAP
<i>Employment Status and Production Expansion</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 162 or 27% of the total respondents were not engaged in any productive activity</li><li>• 390 or 65% had some farming experience but:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* 66% or 256 of these were farming in a very limited scale;</li><li>* 18% or 71 had almost no farming activity; and</li><li>* only 16% or 63 were at the same level of farming as with the ELAP program.</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 590 or 99% continued producing after 'graduating' from the program but:</li><li>• 580 or 97% are still producing now, which include 89 beneficiaries who were not successful in their harvest.</li></ul> <p>Of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* 52% increased area;</li><li>* 40% maintained area; and</li><li>* 5% reduced their production area.</li></ul>

<b><i>Yield</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average yield/ha for yellow corn in Mindanao (between 1997-1998) is 2.62 tons/ha</li> <li>• Average yield/ha for rainfed palay (rice) in Central Mindanao (between 1997-1998) is 1.93 tons/ha</li> <li>• Average yield per seaweed farmer for Western Mindanao in 2000 is 382 kgs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average yield/ha for yellow corn is 3.6 tons/ha, which is 37% higher</li> <li>• Average yield/ha for rainfed rice is 4.5 tons/ha, which is 133% higher</li> <li>• Average yield per farmer is 578 kgs, which is 51% higher</li> </ul>
<b><i>Purchasing Power</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 82% were not employed or had very limited farming activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 86% saved money for their next set of inputs</li> <li>• Most used money to buy farm animals/equipment, paid debts and educational expenses, and improved homes</li> </ul>
<b><i>Technology Transfer</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 40% had almost no or limited farming and about 31% had no productive activity or experience in farming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 89% of the respondents continued to adopt the prescribed ELAP technology</li> <li>• Majority of the respondents saved money to buy inputs (seeds, fertilizers, farm animals and equipment)</li> <li>• The higher yield in seaweed production is due to better production methods and higher quality of seaweed provided by ELAP</li> </ul>
<b><i>Peace</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High risk of resuming armed conflict due to the absence of opportunities to improve their economic status</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 99% of the respondents believe that continued operation of the ELAP program will discourage fellow former combatants from resuming armed conflict</li> </ul>

It is interesting to note that the hypothesis or argument that the armed conflict is linked with poverty incidence or economic problems is supported by the survey results. First, all but one of the surveyed participants stated that continued operation of ELAP would discourage their fellow former MNLF combatants from resuming armed conflict. We can safely assume that this holds true for themselves as well. Therefore, ELAP directly contributed to sustaining peace. Secondly, in response to an open-ended question on why they think it would discourage former MNLF combatants from resuming armed conflict, 66% directly cited economic reasons. An additional 14% said that agricultural production was a better alternative than fighting. The latter reason is also economic in nature.

## **4.2 Sustainability of Benefits**

The high percentage of ELAP "graduates" continuing production points to the sustainability of the economic benefits of the program. This is not surprising, however, for a number of reasons. First, the percentage of beneficiaries that perceived that their participation was a success is high. Second, survey results revealed that their yields are much higher than the Mindanao or national average and their purchasing power has increased. Third, the program has effectively transferred the technology since the majority of the beneficiaries have continued applying the technology given to them. (In fact, more than half of them increased their production area.). A logical consequence of a program that has genuinely made an impact is for the beneficiaries to continue even after the program ends. In the case of ELAP, it is logical for the beneficiaries to continue producing products supported by the program since these activities are profitable.

Survey results indicate that the beneficiaries continue to successfully produce. Clearly, the ELAP program has been beneficial. Clearly, the benefits are sustainable. But what are its success factors? Several of these factors can be identified to explain the success of the program based on the survey results.

## **4.3 Why did the Program Succeed?**

The success can be summarized in four words: **the program strategy worked**. The design as well as the implementation of the program were both effective. This can be further substantiated by examining some important success elements of the program strategy. Three key elements are posited:

1. The program directly addressed the key needs of the beneficiaries.
2. The program approach was simple and generated quick results.
3. The program provided support for a limited time and then the participants "graduated."

A brief discussion of each of these factors follow.

### **4.3.1 Needs of the Beneficiaries: Addressing the Key Problems**

A key success element of the ELAP program is that it directly addressed key needs of the beneficiaries.

As revealed by the survey results, a majority of beneficiaries before ELAP were unemployed or engaged in limited productive activity. Hence, poverty incidence was high among these former MNLF combatants. (It probably was about 90%.) They had no capital to start productive ventures. The majority of the participants had inadequate skills and technology in farming. These needs were directly addressed by the program.

### **4.3.2 Approach is Simple and Generates Quick Results**

The program approach was simple and generated quick results. This is the best approach for beneficiaries who have not been engaged in productive activities and had limited experience in farming. The program focused on quick growing crops (such as corn, rice, seaweeds and cultured fish) with relatively simple technology and with a readily available market.

### **4.3.3 ELAP Provided Input Support for a Limited Time and Then Participants "Graduated"**

The program was designed to provide limited production support for a limited period of time. Inputs were provided for only two cropping cycles in the case of corn and rice, and one cropping cycle for seaweed and cultured fish. The beneficiaries then graduated from the program. All participants knew this, and therefore the responsibility of the beneficiaries to work for success was clear. Chances of dependency on the program were small. While the input support was limited, it was complemented with technology training (through ELAP and ELAP partner organizations), which is a permanent benefit. This helps to assure the sustainability of the economic benefits of the program.

## **4.4 ELAP and Peace**

Data collected indicates that, overwhelmingly, the former MNLF combatants who benefited from the ELAP believe that their participation has been a significant factor in their not again taking up arms against the GOP. They also overwhelmingly believe that giving the opportunity to participate in the ELAP to their former co-combatants who have not yet had the opportunity to participate, would greatly lessen chances that those individuals would again take up arms against the government.

This should not be surprising. The connection between lack of economic opportunity and the outbreak of rebellion is well known. The lack of economic opportunity for members of Mindanao's Muslim community, while probably not the only reason leading to the outbreak of rebellion on their part, clearly was a major contributing factor. Similarly, ameliorating this problem – the lack of economic opportunity – has been a major factor reducing the prospect that the former MNLF combatants who benefited from the program will resume armed struggle against the GOP. Extrapolating from this, extending the benefits of the ELAP to additional former MNLF combatants will also reduce the prospect that they will again take up arms against the GOP.

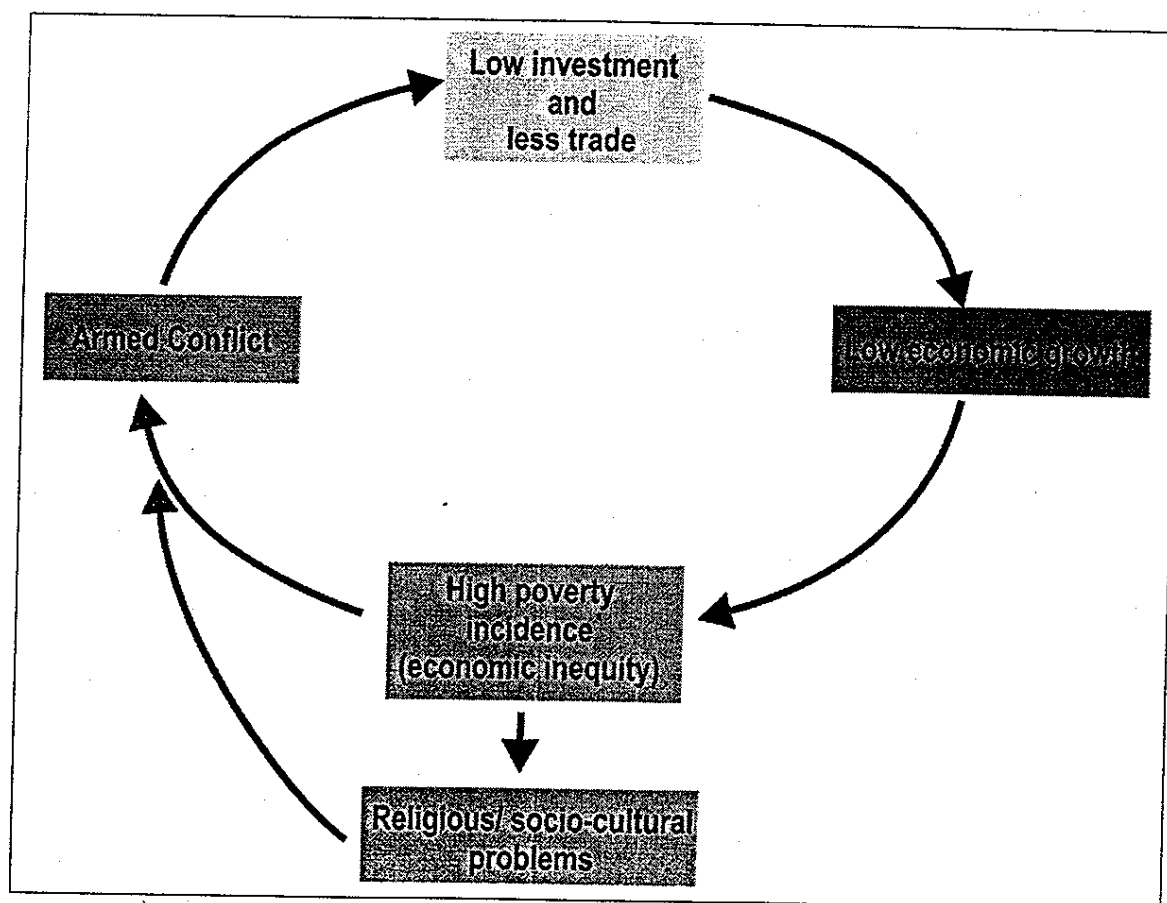
Figure 1, below, very simply lays out the well known connection between economic inequity and the outbreak of armed conflict.

## **4.5 Problems Identified**

There were three (mostly minor) problems in ELAP implementation identified by the survey team during the course of survey implementation. First, clearly the seven beneficiaries clusters initiating fish cage culture have had the greatest difficulty succeeding. Second, in several of the corn growing clusters,

beneficiaries expressed a preference for a seed variety (or company) other than the one provided. Third, in a few seaweed clusters, beneficiaries expressed a desire for more on-site technician training. Discussions with ELAP staff revealed that of the crops supported by ELAP, fish cage culture had the most difficult technology and that by changing the fish species success in later sites was increased. ELAP corn seed procurement, according to ELAP staff, was through competitive bidding, with varieties recommended by an expert from Los Baños after field assessment of each area. In those few seaweed sites not visited by technicians as often as beneficiaries would like, the reason given was the ongoing conflict.

Figure 1. Vicious Cycle of Poverty and Armed Conflict



## **5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE PROGRAM ACTIVITY**

The success of the program is primarily attributed to good program design and management. The ELAP program has been responsive to the needs of its beneficiaries. Prior to ELAP, most of them were unemployed or were engaged in marginally productive activities. They had inadequate skills and technology in farming and they had no capital. With these kinds of targeted beneficiaries, a program designed to assist them to start producing was precisely what was needed. This is what the ELAP is all about. It focused on crops which have ready markets and provided a technology which is simple and has been tested. This generated quick results.

For the future, it appears that there are two directions that can be pursued simultaneously. One is to continue and expand the existing ELAP program for additional former MNLF combatants who have not participated in the program. By doing so, the impact will be widened and the chance of these former combatants returning to the battlefield will be reduced.

Another direction is to continue assistance for the "graduates" of the program. Since they are no longer subsistence farmers, any program to support their continued development would have to focus on the next phase or stage of development. Results show that 89% of the beneficiaries have continued the prescribed technology. A large number seem, on their own, to have ventured into producing more lucrative crops in addition to the "ELAP crops" they were initially assisted with. Others have ventured into other crops and businesses. All this suggests that this particular grouping - former MNLF combatants - are a particularly ambitious and hard-working group, and that further assistance targeted on them will produce a major payoff.

We recommend that USAID assistance to former MNLF combatants be continued, and that both directions be followed. The ELAP should be expanded to accommodate as many former MNLF combatants as possible, and efforts should also be made to assist ELAP graduates make additional progress up the economic ladder.

# **Appendix A**

## **Survey Data Tables 1 to 25**

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**APPENDIX TABLE 1. TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLE CLUSTERS,  
BY CROP AND CROPPING CONDITION**

Factors Affecting Production		Corn	Rice	Seaweed	Fishcage	TOTAL
Unaffected by Poor Weather/ Diseases and Negative Peace and Order Condition	Universe	68	11	31	5	115
	Target Sample	21	3	10	2	36
	Actual	22	5	10	2	39
Affected by Poor Weather/ Diseases	Universe	56	0	15	1	72
	Target Sample	16	0	4	0	20
	Actual	19	0	4	0	23
Affected by Negative Peace and Order Condition	Universe	32	0	25	1	58
	Target Sample	9	0	8	0	17
	Actual	17	0	8	0	25
Total Number of Clusters	UNIVERSE	156	11	71	7	245
	TARGET	46	3	22	2	73
	ACTUAL	58	5	22	2	87
	% of Universe	37%	45%	31%	29%	36%

**APPENDIX TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF CLUSTERS VISITED,  
BY PHASE AND CROPPING CONDITION**

Area/Factors Affecting Production	Phase 1 1997-1998	Phase 2 1999-2000	Phase 3 2000	TOTAL
<b>Southern Mindanao</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>12</b>
1	1	7		8
2	4			4
3				0
<b>Central Mindanao</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>31</b>
1	2	8		10
2	8			8
3	10	3		13
<b>Western Mindanao</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>
1	5	3	2	10
2	4			4
3	8	1		9
<b>Lanao Provinces</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>21</b>
1	1	10		11
2	6			6
3	3	1		4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>% SHARE</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

1 - Unaffected by poor weather/diseases and negative peace and order condition.

2 - Affected by poor weather and diseases.

3 - Affected by negative peace and order condition.

APPENDIX TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY STATE AND BY CROP

MNLF State	No. of Respondents by Crop			TOTAL	
	Corn/Rice	Seaweeds	Fishcage	No.	%
Southern Mindanao					
Selatan Kutawato	65		11	76	12.7%
Sub-total	65		11	76	12.7%
Central Mindanao					
Sebangan Kutawato	64			64	10.7%
Central Kutawato	67			67	11.2%
Western Kutawato	57			57	9.5%
New Utara Kutawato	50			50	8.4%
Sub-total	238			238	39.8%
Western Mindanao					
Basilan		14		14	2.3%
Tawi-tawi		37		37	6.2%
Lupah Sug		57	4	61	10.2%
Sa-atan Kutawato		28		28	4.7%
Sub-total		136	4	140	23.4%
Lanao Province					
Ranao Sur	38			38	6.4%
Ranao Sur	34			34	5.7%
Central Ranao	72			72	12.0%
Sub-total	144			144	24.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>447 (74.7%)</b>	<b>136 (22.7%)</b>	<b>15 (2.5%)</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>100.0%</b>





**TABLE 5. SUMMARY RESULTS OF MSU-GSC FOUNDATION SURVEY ON ELAP BENEFICIARIES**

[illegible]

APPENDIX TABLE 6. PRE-ELAP PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES OF BENEFICIARIES

Productive Activity	Almost No Farming	Limited Farming	Same Level of Farming	Responses	PERCENT SHARE (N = 598)
None				131	21.90%
Farming	71 (18.2%)	256 (66%)	63 (16%)	390	65.22%
Corn (Traditional)	55	181	56	292 75%	
Corn (Hybrid)			7	7 2%	
Rice	3	18		21 5%	
Vegetables	2	7		9 2%	
Fishing/Aquaculture	2	11		13 3%	
Seaweeds	9	39		48 12%	
Others				3 1%	
Intermittently Employed				18	3.00%
Farm Laborer				14 78%	
Others				4 22%	
Other Productive Activities				59	9.20%
Trading				3 5%	
Small Fishing				32 58%	
Laborer				24 44%	
TOTAL				598	100.0%

APPENDIX TABLE 7. HARVEST YIELD AND PERCEPTION OF SUCCESS OF ELAP PARTICIPANTS  
BY PRODUCTION CONDITION

Crop/ Prdn. Condition	Total Respondents	FIRST CROPPING				SECOND CROPPING					
		Successful Respondents	Average Yield	Unsuccessful Respondents	Average Yield	Successful Respondents (%)	Successful Respondents	Average Yield	Unsuccessful Respondents	Average Yield	Successful Respondents (%)
CORN/RICE											
1	234	224	4.4 Tons/ha	10	2.6	96%	216	4.9 Tons/ha	18	3.1 Tons/ha	92%
2	124	101	3.4 Tons/ha	23	2.5	81%	93	3.2 Tons/ha	31	2 Tons/ha	75%
3	89	78	3.3 Tons/ha	11	3.1	88%	65	3.6 Tons/ha	24	1.5 Tons/ha	73%
TOTAL / AVE.	447	403	3.7 Tons/ha	44	2.6	90%	374	3.9 Tons/ha	73	2.2 Tons/ha	84%
SEAWEED											
1	72	30	589 Kgs	1*	500 Kgs	42%	41	558 Kgs			57%
2	22	6	624 Kgs	2	125 Kgs	27%	14	564 Kgs			64%
3	42	38	629 Kgs			90%	4*	275 Kgs			10%
TOTAL / AVE.	136	74	614 Kgs	3	208 Kgs	54%	59	540 Kgs			43%
FISHCAGE											
1	11	8	247 Kgs	3	199 Kgs	73%					
2	*										
3	4	3	225 Kgs	1	159 Kgs	75%					
TOTAL / AVE.	15	11	236 Kgs	4	189 Kgs	73%					

1 - Unaffected by Poor Weather and diseases and Negative Peace and Order Condition

## 2 - Affected by Poor Weather and Diseases

### 3 - Affected by Negative Peace and Order Condition

a) Only first cropping.

b) This seemed to be inconsistent but we based the classification on the perception of the respondent.

**APPENDIX TABLE 8. HARVEST YIELD AND PERCEPTION OF SUCCESS OF ELAP PARTICIPANTS  
BY PRODUCTION CONDITION AND BY AREA**

Crop/ Prdn. Condition	Area	Total Respondents	FIRST CROPPING			SECOND CROPPING		
			Successful Respondents	Average Yield	Successful Respondents (%)	Successful Respondents	Average Yield	Successful Respondents (%)
CORN/RICE								
	SM	30	27	4.5 Tons/ha	90%	18	4.9 Tons/ha	60%
1	CM	123	118	4.3 Tons/ha	96%	119	4.8 Tons/ha	97%
	LP	81	81	4.4 Tons/ha	100%	80	5 Tons/ha	99%
	SM	34	21	3.6 Tons/ha	62%	13	3.6 Tons/ha	38%
2	CM	53	43	3.6 Tons/ha	81%	43	3.5 Tons/ha	81%
	LP	38	36	3 Tons/ha	95%	34	3.5 Tons/ha	89%
	SM							
3	CM	63	51	4 Tons/ha	81%	42	3.9 Tons/ha	67%
	LP	26	26	2.6 Tons/ha	100%	25	3.1 Tons/ha	96%
TOTAL / AVERAGE		448	403	4.4 Tons/ha	90%	374	4.3 Tons/ha	83%
SEAWEED								
1	WM	72	72	589 Kgs	99%			
2	WM	21	20	642 Kgs	95%			
3	WM	42	41	629 Kgs	100%			
TOTAL / AVERAGE		135	133	609.3 Kgs	99%			
FISHCAGE								
1	SM							
	WM	11	8	247 Kgs	72.73%			
2	SM							
	WM							
3	SM							
	WM	4	3	225 Kgs	75.00%			
TOTAL / AVERAGE		15	11	241 Kgs	73.33%			

No target sample in this category

SM- Southern Mindanao, CM- Central Mindanao, LP-Lanao Provinces, WM-Western Kutawato

1. Unaffected by Poor Weather and diseases and Negative Peace and Order Condition

Poor Weather and Diseases

Negative Peace and Order Condition

**APPENDIX TABLE 9. HARVEST YIELD AND PERCEPTIONS OF SUCCESS OF ELAP PARTICIPANTS BY YEAR OF PARTICIPATION IN ELAP PROGRAM**

Crop/Year of ELAP Participation	1st Cropping		2nd Cropping		TOTAL RESPONSES	
	Successful	Average Yield	Successful	Average Yield	Successful	Average Yield
Corn/Rice						
1997	69	3.34			69	3.03
1998	120	3.24	57	2.61	177	3.03
1999	213	4.55	121	3.52	334	4.17
2000	1	5	196	4.89	197	4.89
Sub-total for Corn/Rice	403		374		777	
Seaweed						
1997	1	150			1	150
1998	43	860.63			43	860.63
1999	58	584.21			58	584.21
2000	31	584.22			31	584.22
Sub-total for Seaweed	133				133	
Fish Cage						
1997						
1998						
1999	8	240			8	240
2000	3	175			3	175
Sub-total for Fish Cage	11				11	
TOTAL	547		374		921	

**APPENDIX TABLE 10. SEaweEDS YIELD BY PHASE**

Phase	Year	Cluster	No. of Respondents	Yield	
				Average (kgs)	Median (kgs)
I	1997	Bakung	2	125	125
	1998	Indanan	8	721	1,000
	1998	Lahing-Lahing (I)	6	775	725
	1998	Laminusa	5	525	400
	1998	Lapi-Lapid (I)	7	429	450
	1998	Panglima Tahil	8	688	700
	1998	Tambulian	2	400	400
	1998	Tumoddas	6	733	800
	<b>Phase Average/Median</b>			<b>614</b>	<b>700</b>
II	1999	Bato-bato	7	586	600
	1999	Kabukan (II)	8	767	800
	2000	Kapual	4	225	150
	1999	Kuhon Lennoh	4	313	350
	1999	Lahing-Lahing (II)	5	700	850
	1999	Lapi-Lapid (II)	9	444	425
	1999	Latuan	3	800	500
	1998	Taguiti	7	714	900
	1999	Taluksangay (II)	8	533	555
	1999	Tonggosong	7	529	400
	1999	Tubig-Indangan	8	538	500
	<b>Phase Average/Median</b>			<b>565</b>	<b>500</b>
III	2000	Kabukan (III)	7	586	700
	2000	Taluksangay (III)	8	650	675
	2000	Tictapul	5	580	600
	2000	Tungtung	7	514	600
<b>Phase Average/Median</b>				<b>585</b>	<b>700</b>

Note: The phase average is computed by summing up the value of the yield of each respondent.  
The phase median is determined by considering the total respondent in the phase.

APPENDIX TABLE 11. USES OF HARVEST INCOME, BY CROP

Uses of Harvest Income	Corn/Rice			Seaweed			Fish Cage		
	Responses	% of Respondt (N=447)	Total	Responses	% of Respondt (N=136)	Total	Responses	% of Respondt (N=15)	Total
<b>FIRST CROPPING</b>									
I. Started other productive activities other than corn/rice/seaweeds/fishcage			14 (31%)			7 (5.2%)			
1. Other farming activities	7	2%		4	3%				
2. Started own business	7	2%		3	2%				
II. Purchased Production inputs for expanded production			26 (56%)			115 (85.82%)			5 (33.3%)
III. Other Uses			826 (88%)			226			23
1. Purchased farm animals/equipment/vehicles	305	68%		128	57%		3	13%	
2. Post Harvest facilities	21	5%		0	0%		0	0%	
3. Education (of children)	72	16%		24	11%		6	26%	
4. Home Improvements	130	29%		27	12%		1	4%	
5. Paid Debts	251	56%		30	13%		10	43%	
6. Others	47	11%		17	8%		3	13%	
<b>SECOND CROPPING</b>									
I. Purchased production inputs			396 (89%)						
II. Did not purchase production inputs			51						
1. Poor harvest	15	29%							
2. No money/capital	4	8%							
3. Personal reasons	6	12%							
4. Inputs made available by ELAP	14	27%							
5. Others	12	24%							
III. Used the income to start other productive activities or for other uses <sup>a</sup>			203						
1. Start other productive activities, other than rice/corn/seaweeds/fishcage	6	3%							
2. Start own business	10	5%							
3. Purchase farm animals/equipt./vehicle	70	34%							
4. Paid debts, (redeem mortgaged land, paid coop. Paid traders and other personal debt	54	27%							
5. Postharvest facilities	3	1%							
6. Paid education needs of children	24	12%							
7. General Home Improvements ( Purchased Housing Materials/ Appliances )	36	18%							

a) Total responses do not add up to total number of responses due to multiple answers.

b) Other enumerators did not ask this follow up question because of the nature of the item

**APPENDIX TABLE 12. NUMBER OF CROPPING CYCLES DONE  
BEFORE STOPPING PRODUCTION**

No. of Cropping Cycles	Successful harvest	Not Successful	Total	Percentage Share
Still Producing now	529	51	580	96.99%
No longer producing Now			18	3.01%
Did 1 cropping cycle	1	7		
Did 2 cropping cycles		1		
Did 3 cropping cycles		5		
Did more than 3 cropping cycles		4		
TOTAL (N=598)	530	68	598	

**APPENDIX TABLE 13. NO. OF MEMBERS WHO CONTINUED PRODUCTION  
ACCORDING TO CLUSTER LEADER ESTIMATES**

Area	State	Cluster	No. of Participants	Continued Producing	% to Total Participants	Still Producing Now	% to Total Participants
CENTRAL	CENTRAL	BINIRAN	20	12	60%	12	60%
MINDANAO	KUTAWATO	DIMA AMPAC	20	20	100%	20	100%
		KAKAL	50	42	84%	42	84%
		LUTAYAN PROPER MAINDANG MAMAL	150	150	100%	150	100%
		MALANGIT	20	20	100%	20	100%
		MALATIMON	10	10	100%	10	100%
		MAM'SIL	20	20	100%	20	100%
		PROPER KULAMBOG	20	20	100%	20	100%
		RAMCOR	63	45	71%	45	71%
		SABADOAN	20	20	100%	20	100%
	SUB-TOTAL		393	359	91%	359	91%
	NEW UTARA	BOIMBA MATANOG	75	50	67%	50	67%
	KUTAWATO	CAMP MADAYA	75	75	100%	75	100%
		CAMP MAGABO	42	42	100%	42	100%
		MARANTAO					
		MARANG	46	46	100%	46	100%
		NABALAWAG	75	75	100%	75	100%
		PIGKAWARAN	75	75	100%	75	100%
		SARAKAN					
	SUB-TOTAL		388	363	94%	363	94%
	SEBANGAN	DAMALASAK	75	75	100%	75	100%
	KUTAWATO	ELIAN	23	23	100%	23	100%
		IPIL-IPIL	15	5	33%	5	33%
		KILADA	54	54	100%	54	100%
		KITULAAN I	75	75	100%	75	100%
		KITULAAN II	50	50	100%	50	100%
		PATADON	54	54	100%	54	100%
		PEDTAD	25	25	100%	25	100%
		TAMBAD	10	10	100%	10	100%
		TINUTULAN	25	25	100%	25	100%
	SUB-TOTAL		406	396	98%	396	98%
	WESTERN	BAGO INGED	120	120	100%	120	100%
	KUTAWATO	KITEB	50	50	100%	50	100%
		MACASAMPEN	100	100	100%	100	100%
		MARGUES	30	30	100%	30	100%
	SUB-TOTAL		300	300	100%	300	100%
SUB-TOTAL FOR AREA			1,487	1,418	95%	1,418	95%
LANAO	CENTRAL	BALINTAO/ PAGALONGAN II/ PAGALONGAN/ PILIMOKNAN/ PROPER MAGUING	75	75	100%	75	100%
PROVINCE	RANAO	DILAUSAN/ DILIMBAYAN	104	104	100%	104	100%
		PAGALONGAN I	50	50	100%	50	100%
		RAMAIN	75	75	100%	75	100%
		WAO	75	75	100%	75	100%
	SUB-TOTAL		379	379	100%	379	100%
	RANAO NORTE	BIG BANISILON I	75	75	100%	75	100%
		BIG BANISILON II	75	75	100%	75	100%
		DILABAYAN	40	39	98%	39	98%
		SANTA CRUZ	33	33	100%	33	100%
		TAMBO	75	75	100%	75	100%
		TAPUKAN	75	75	100%	75	100%
	SUB-TOTAL		373	372	100%	372	100%

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**APPENDIX TABLE 13. NO. OF MEMBERS WHO CONTINUED PRODUCTION  
ACCORDING TO CLUSTER LEADER ESTIMATES**

Area	State	Cluster	No. of Participants	Continued Producing	% to Total Participants	Still Producing Now	% to Total Participants
	RANAO SUR	EUBONGA RANAO	75	75	100%	75	100%
		ELTIG	75	75	100%	75	100%
		DIANLA MALGO	75	75	100%	75	100%
		LUMBAC	100	90	90%	90	90%
		<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>97%</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL FOR AREA</b>			<b>1,077</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>99%</b>
<b>SOUTHERN</b>	<b>SELATAN</b>	<b>BUNAO</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>MINDANAO</b>	<b>KUTAWATO</b>	<b>KATUBAO</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100%</b>
		LANDAN	63	50	79%	50	79%
		LUNEN	40	15	38%	15	38%
		MALTANA	30	30	100%	30	100%
		PALIAN	20	20	100%	20	100%
		SUMBAKIL	55	55	100%	55	100%
		TAMBILIL	39	39	100%	39	100%
		SAPU MASLA	50	50	100%	50	100%
		<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>90%</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL FOR AREA</b>			<b>387</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>90%</b>
<b>WESTERN</b>	<b>BASILAN</b>	<b>BATO-BATO</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>MINDANAO</b>		<b>KUHON LENNOH</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>
		LATUAN	75	73	97%	73	97%
		<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>98%</b>
	<b>LUPAH SUG</b>	<b>INDANAN</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>67%</b>
		KABUKAN II/ KABUKAN III	150	148	99%	148	99%
		LAMINUSA	50	39	78%	39	78%
		PANGLIMA TAHIL	40	40	100%	40	100%
		TAMBULIAN	30	30	100%	30	100%
		TUMODDAS	30	30	100%	30	100%
		TUNGTUNG	45	45	100%	45	100%
		<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>94%</b>
	<b>SA-ATAN</b>	<b>TAGUITI</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100%</b>
	<b>SAMBOANGAN</b>	<b>TALUKSANGAY II/ TALUKSANGAY III</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100%</b>
		TICTAPUL	151	130	86%	130	86%
		<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>93%</b>
	<b>TAWI-TAWI</b>	<b>BAKUNG</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100%</b>
		LAPID-LAPID I/LAPID- LAPID II	75	75	100%	75	100%
		TONGGOSONG	20	20	100%	20	100%
		TUBIG-INDANGAN	30	28	93%	28	93%
		KAPUAL/LAHING- LAHING	50	50	100%	50	100%
		<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>99%</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL FOR AREA</b>			<b>994</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3,945</b>	<b>3,779</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>3,779</b>	<b>96%</b>
<b>% SHARE (N=3,945)</b>			<b>100%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>96%</b>

APPENDIX TABLE 14. TYPE OF FARMING PRACTICE BY LEVEL OF PRODUCTION AND BY YIELD

Type of Farming Practice	Corn/Rice (N=439)					Seaweed (N=127)					Fish Cage (N = 14)				
	Similar Area	Reduced Area	Inc. Area	Total		Similar Area	Red. Area	Incr. Area	Total		Similar Area	Red. Area	Incr. Area	Total	
Similar set of seeds and fertilizer as with ELAP	174 40%	19 4%	204 46%	397 90.4%		35 27.6%	4 3.1%	88 69.3%	127 100.0%		4 28.6%	2 14.3%	3 21.4%	9 64.3%	
Different kind of seeds, same kind and amount of fertilizer	16 4%	2 0%	16 4%	34 7.7%											
Different kind of seeds, different kind and amount of fertilizer	1 0.2%	1 0%		2 0.5%											
Different kind of seeds, different kind or amount of fertilizer	2 0.5%		2 0%	4 0.9%											
Same of kind of seeds, different kind and amount of fertilizer	1 0.2%			1 0.2%											
Same kind of seeds, different kind or amount of fertilizer	1 0.2%			1 0.2%											
Others															
TOTAL	195 44.4%	22 5.0%	222 50.6%	439 100.0%		35 27.6%	4 3.1%	88 69.3%	127 100.0%		8 57.1%	2 14.3%	11 78.6%	14 100.0%	

Table14FarmingPractice

APPENDIX TABLE 15. COST OF INPUTS BOUGHT BY FARMERS FROM ALTERNATIVE SOURCES

## A. Central Mindanao

	Year	TOTAL RESP. THAT GAVE ANSWERS	SEEDS Average Cost (Php)		FERTILIZERS (Php)				FREIGHT Per bag (Php)	Source
			Ayala	Pioneer	Urea		Complete			
					CASH	CREDIT	CASH	CREDIT		
Kilada	1998	9	1,800		390		380		6	Matalam
Patadon	1998	5		1,500	350		380		3	Esperanza
Malatimon	1998	2	1,800		350				15	Esperanza
Kakal	1998	10	1,850	1,800	425				15	Esperanza
Ramcar	1998	9		1,800	350				15	Tacurong
Camp Magabo	1998									
Marang	1998									
Sarakan	1998									
Elain	1998	2		1,800	400		395		5	Kabacan
Pedtad	1998	4	1,600		430		435		15	Kabacan
Kitulaan I	1998	10	1,600	1,400	440		425		10	Kabacan
Tambad	1998	4		1,600	400		395		30	Kabacan
Ipil-Ipil	1998	1	1,800		390		400		20	Kabacan
Kitulaan I	1998	4	1,600	1,400	440		425		10	Kabacan
Average			1,723	1,620	400.50		263			
Dima Ampao	1999	9	1,850		435		420		10	Esperanza
Sabadoan	1999	7	1,850	1,700	425				10	Esperanza
Binibiran	1999	4	1,400	1,400					15	Esperanza
Prop. Kulambog	1999	6		1,800	420				20	Tacurong
Mamisil	1999	5	1,800		420				20	Tacurong
Marantao	1999									
Bomba Matanog	1999									
Malangit	1999	9		1,800	380		420		15	Kabacan
Average			1,768	1,712	373.25		420			
Pigkawaran	2000	10	1,800		400		390		10	Midsayap
Nabalawag	2000	10	1,800		400		380		10	Midsayap
Damalasak	2000	10		1,500	405		425		20	Pikit
Tinutulan	2000	6	1,800	1,400	390		395		15	Matalam
Camp Madaya	2000									
Margues										
Bago Inged										
Kiteb										
Macasampin										
Average			1,800	1,463	399.72		397.778			
TOTAL/AVE.		134	1,739	1,608	406		369		14	
MEDIAN			1,800	1,600	400		400			

APPENDIX TABLE 15. COST OF INPUTS BOUGHT BY FARMERS FROM ALTERNATIVE SOURCES

B. Lanao Provinces

Cluster	Year	Total Resp. Answered	Fertilizers ( Php )				Freight Per bag( Php )	Source
			Urea		Complete			
			CASH	CREDIT	CASH	CREDIT		
Big Banisilon I	1998	5	450	600	410	600		Kauswagan
Tapukan	1998	5	415	550	380	550		Marawi
Average				575	395	575		
Santa Cruz	1999	8				600		Kauswagan
Dilabayan	1999	5		550	370	550		Kauswagan
Wao	1999			405	325	415		Wao
Average				478	348	482		
Big Banisilon II	2000	6	450	600	410	600		Kauswagan
Tambo	2000	12	415	550	380	550		Marawi
Average				575	395	575		
Bubonga Ranao								
Maligo								
Diamla								
Lumbac								
Pagalungan I								
Ramain								
Pagalongan I								
Dilausan								
Dilimbayan								
Proper Maguing								
Balintao								
Pilimoknan								
Pagalongan II								
Butig								
TOTAL / AVERAGE		41	432	542	379	552		
MEDIAN			415	550	380	550		

Table15CostInputsLanao

**APPENDIX TABLE 16. REASONS FOR NO FOLLOW-ON/EXPANDED  
PRODUCTION, BY CROP**

Reasons	Corn/Rice	Seaweeds	Fishcage	TOTAL	
<b>Found Better Paying Opportunities</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>8%</b>
Found Better Employment	1	1		2	
<b>Military Operations On-going/Peace and Order Situation Has Deteriorated</b>					
	4	5	1	10	38%
<b>Others</b>				<b>14</b>	<b>54%</b>
Poor Harvest	1			1	
Inputs not Available	2		1	3	
Personal Reasons (e.g death in the family, education, etc.)	1			1	
Infected by "Ice-Ice"		6		6	
Others	2	1		3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 (42%)</b>	<b>13 (50%)</b>	<b>2 (8%)</b>	<b>26</b>	

Note:

- 1) The total number respondents that stopped production after ELAP is 8. From those that continued, 10 are no longer producing. A total of 580 respondents therefore are still producing now.
- 2) The sum of the responses in this table will not sum up to 18 because of multiple options.
- 3) The percentages is over the total number of responses (N = 26).

APPENDIX TABLE 17. REASONS FOR SAYING WHY ELAP HAS BEEN BENEFICIAL

REASONS	1st Cropping				2nd Cropping			
	Successful Harvest	%	Not Successful	%	Successful Harvest (N=374)	%	Not Successful (N=73)	%
<b>Said ELAP has been beneficial ( 598 )</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Inputs were made available	170	31.1%	24	47.1%	115	30.7%	25	34.2%
It provided us/coop with start-up capital	76	13.9%	10	19.6%	55	14.7%	16	21.9%
It improved our living conditions	105	19.2%	7	13.7%	69	18.4%	13	17.8%
We were able to buy farm inputs/facilities/ animals	123	22.5%	15	29.4%	78	20.9%	21	28.8%
It helped us expand our farming activities	39	7.1%	5	9.8%	32	8.6%	9	12.3%
It helped us start our own business	6	1.1%	3	5.9%	2	0.5%	4	5.5%
It provided us with livelihood	210	38.4%	11	21.6%	125	33.4%	13	17.8%
Learned farming technology	96	17.6%	9	17.6%	83	22.2%	19	26.0%
Others	31	5.7%	5	9.8%	25	6.7%	6	8.2%
<b>Said ELAP has not been beneficial ( 0 )</b>								
<b>TOTAL (N= 598)</b>								

Note: The number of respondents for the second cropping is less than that of the first cropping because the sea weeds and the fishcage do not have second cropping.

**APPENDIX TABLE 18. REASONS FOR CONSIDERING ELAP PARTICIPATION  
AS A BENEFIT OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT**

REASONS	1st Cropping				2nd Cropping			
	Successful Harvest	%	Not Successful	%	Successful Harvest	%	Not Successful	%
Saw ELAP as a benefit of the ( 595 ) peace agreement	544	100%	51	100%	374	100%	73	100%
There is now livelihood/means to earn income	274	50.1%	28	54.9%	171	45.7%	34	46.6%
We now have some farm facilities	4	0.7%	1	2.0%	4	1.1%	1	1.4%
We now have access to government agencies	26	4.8%	3	5.9%	15	4.0%	1	1.4%
Peace agreement promotes peace in community	357	65.3%	39	76.5%	243	65.0%	50	68.5%
It provided an alternative to fighting	52	9.5%	5	9.8%	36	9.6%	8	11.0%
Others	9	1.6%	0	0.0%	7	1.9%	10	13.7%
Did not see ELAP as benefit of the ( 3 ) peace agreement	3	100%						
<b>TOTAL (N=598)</b>								

APPENDIX TABLE 19. PREFERENCE IN TYPE OF ASSISTANCE

REASONS	1st Cropping				2nd Cropping			
	Successful Harvest	%	Not Successful	%	Successful harvest	%	Not Successful	%
<b>Inputs ( 582 )</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>100%</b>
Inputs are primary and basic for production	459	86.3%	50	98.0%	321	85.8%	69	94.5%
Postharvest facilities can be availed of somewhere (can even be rented)	35	6.6%	2	3.9%	20	5.3%	3	4.1%
Provide immediate source of income	106	19.9%	8	15.7%	74	19.8%	11	15.1%
Lesser cost on the part of beneficiaries	24	4.5%	0	0.0%	8	2.1%	5	6.8%
Others	22	4.1%	2	3.9%	15	4.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Facilities ( 16 )</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100%</b>
Facilities are more important	14	93.3%	1	100%	9	100%	7	100%
We already have input	1	6.7%						
<b>Total (N=598)</b>								

**APPENDIX TABLE 20. PERCEIVED PREFERENCE OF FELLOW FORMER  
MNLF COMBATANTS ON MANNER OF DISTRIBUTION OF INPUTS**

Preferred Mode/Reasons	1st Cropping				2nd Cropping			
	Successful Harvest	%	Not Successful	%	Successful Harvest	%	Not Successful	%
<b>Would prefer inputs to be given personally: (582)</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100%</b>
All qualified beneficiaries can directly avail of assistance	190	35.6%	18	36.7%	147	40.8%	21	29.6%
Easier/Faster to start production	72	13.5%	5	10.2%	46	12.8%	5	7.0%
Lesser Cost	9	1.7%	0	0.0%	8	2.2%	1	1.4%
Distribution is fair/equal/ no favoritism inequities	393	73.7%	40	81.6%	235	65.3%	62	87.3%
Others	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Would prefer inputs to be distributed by group decision(16)</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>
To Strengthen coop	6	42.9%	1	50.0%	6	42.9%	1	50.0%
For fair availment of assistance	6	42.9%	1	50.0%	6	42.9%	1	50.0%
Others	2	14.3%	0	0.0%	2	14.3%	0	0.0%
<b>TOTAL (N=598)</b>								

a) The number of respondents for the second cropping is less than that of the first cropping because the sea weeds and the fishcage do not have second cropping.

**APPENDIX TABLE 21. PERCEIVED CONTRIBUTION OF CONTINUED ELAP OPERATION  
ON COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR THE GRP-MNLF PEACE AGREEMENT**

REASONS	1st Cropping				2nd Cropping			
	Successful Harvest (N=547)	%	Not Successful (N=51)	%	Successful Harvest (N=374)	%	Not Successful (N=73)	%
<b>Yes, it will encourage support ( 597 )</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100%</b>
There is now livelihood/means to earn income	359	65.8%	39	76.5%	245	65.5%	54	74.0%
We now have farm facilities.	7	1.3%	1	2.0%	5	1.3%	3	4.1%
We have now access to government agencies.	10	1.8%	1	2.0%	6	1.6%	1	1.4%
Peace agreement promotes peace in the community.	196	35.9%	19	37.3%	102	27.3%	27	37.0%
It provides an alternative to fighting.	66	12.1%	11	21.6%	47	12.6%	15	20.5%
Others	52	9.5%	5	9.8%	41	11.0%	41	56.2%
<b>No, it will not encourage support ( 1 )</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>						
<b>TOTAL (N = 598)</b>								

Note: The number of respondents for the second cropping is less than that of the first cropping because the seaweeds and the fishcage do not have second croppings.

**APPENDIX TABLE 22. PERCEIVED CONTRIBUTION OF CONTINUED ASSISTANCE PROGRAM ON FELLOW MNLF COMBATANTS BEING DISCOURAGED FROM RESUMING ARMED CONFLICT**

REASONS	1st Cropping				2nd Cropping			
	Successful harvest (N=547)	%	Not Successful (N=51)	%	Successful Harvest (N=374)	%	Not Successful (N=73)	%
<b>Yes, it will discourage resumption ( 594 )</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100%</b>
There is now livelihood/means to earn income	328	60.4%	34	66.7%	237	63.4%	49	67.1%
We now have some farm facilities	4	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
We have now access to government agencies	12	2.2%	1	2.0%	11	2.9%	1	1.4%
Peace agreement promotes peace in the community	207	38.1%	13	25.5%	116	31.0%	21	28.8%
It provides an alternative to fighting	98	18.0%	16	31.4%	64	17.1%	21	28.8%
Others	44	8.1%	6	11.8%	32	8.6%	5	6.8%
<b>No it will not discourage resumption ( 4 )</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>						
<b>TOTAL (N=598)</b>								

Note : The number of respondents for the second cropping is less than that of the first cropping because the seaweeds and the fishcage do not have second cropping.

APPENDIX TABLE 23. OTHER PERCEPTIONS ABOUT PARTICIPATION IN THE ELAP PROGRAM

REASONS	1st Cropping				2nd Cropping			
	Successful harvest (N=547)	%	Not Successful (N=51)	%	Successful harvest (374)	%	Not Successful (73)	%
We are grateful to ELAP	484	88.5%	51	100%	323	67.7%	70	95.9%
We hope others can be extended the same benefits	47	8.6%	2	4%	22	4.0%	2	2.7%
ELAP promotes peace in the community	119	21.8%	7	14%	89	23.1%	11	15.1%
Farmers/Coop should be consulted first	5	0.9%	3	6%	1	1.0%	4	5.5%
ELAP must be extended	76	13.9%	7	14%	37	1.2%	6	8.2%
TOTAL ( N= 598 )								

**APPENDIX TABLE 24. SUMMARY OF PERCEPTIONS OF CLUSTER LEADERS  
ON ELAP AND THE PEACE AGREEMENT**

Issues/Perceptions	% of Cluster Participants As Estimated by Cluster Leaders			
	0-25%	26-50%	51-75%	76-100%
1. Participants Who Continued Production	0	2.4% (2/85)	3.5% (3/85)	94% (80/85)
2. Participants Who are Still Producing	0	2.4% (2/85)	3.5% (3/85)	95% (81/85)
3. Saw That ELAP was Beneficial				100% (85/85)
4. Saw ELAP as a Benefit of Peace Agreement				100% (85/85)
5. Preferred Inputs Instead of Facilities				100% (85/85)
6. Preferred Inputs to be Given Personally				100% (85/85)
7. Encourage Support for Peace Agreement				100% (85/85)
8. Discouraged from Resuming Armed Conflict				99% (84/85)

Note: 87 clusters were visited but 2 cluster leaders were not interviewed.

APPENDIX TABLE 25. REPRESENTATIVE STATEMENTS OF CLUSTER LEADERS  
ABOUT THE ELAP PROGRAM

Area	State	Cluster	What they Said
CENTRAL  MINDANAO	CENTRAL  KUTAWATO  (MAGUINDANAO)  & SULTAN	SINIBIRAN	"Because of ELAP, we acquired work animals and capital as investment for better life."
		DIMA AMPAO	"They (former MNLF combatants) don't want to go back because life in the combat zone is hard." "We learned to run good life; ELAP is good."
		KAKAL	"We were taught to do farming by ELAP, trainings were conducted." "Before we were carrying firearms but now we are free farmers."
		LUTAYAN PROPER/ MAINDANG/ MAMALI	"If inputs are distributed personally, everybody gets a fair share."
	KUDARAT	MALANGIT	"Why would we go back if there is support (ELAP) where we can live peacefully?" "Complete and timely delivery of inputs and proper technology." "We now have proper coordination with the Military."
		MALATIMON	"ELAP is great. It made our lives easier and our children are studying continuously."
		MAMISIL	"We now have livelihood, no more hold-up and robbery." "ELAP taught us proper farming technology."
		PROPER KULAMBOG	"ELAP is good. We were taught farming technology, it opened our minds."
	NEW UTARA KUTAWATO (MAGUINDANAO)	RAMCOR	"They (other MNLF combatants) wanted to join us because they have seen our improved situation." "ELAP helped us a lot thru seminars, trainings, and educational tours."
		SABADOAN	"ELAP is good because it provided us with capital to start a new life."
		BOMBA MATANOG	"We were able to obtain farm animals and pay debts."
		CAMP MADAYA	"Because of ELAP in our area, MNLF are now farmers, not combatants."
	SEBANGAN KUTAWATO (NORTH COTABATO)	CAMP MAGABO	"We can go anywhere we want to go for legal transactions."
		MARANTAO	NO CLUSTER LEADER QUESTIONNAIRE.
		MARANG	"We were guided with proper technology, especially in planting corn."
		NABALAWAG	"ELAP provided us inputs and changed our ways of farming into scientific one." "Now we have no more fear; with the government we enjoy freedom." "The only program implemented honestly and all out. No SOP requirements. Help is instant."
		PIGKAWARAN	"ELAP is good and there are more MNLF members who still need to be given assistance." "We favor individual assistance so that there are no doubts from each member they are given equal shares."
		SARAKAN	NO CLUSTER LEADER QUESTIONNAIRE.
		DAMALASAK	"Before we were hiding and carrying firearms, now we are holding plow and have farms."
		ELIAN	"Thanks to ELAP, we experienced true assistance."
		IPIL-IPIL	"Because of ELAP, we discovered a bountiful life than to be up in the mountains."
		KILADA	"Thanks to ELAP, hope there will be more assistance."
		KITULAAN I	"We learned proper technology; provided access to LGUs, DA, and other agencies. We were given follow-up assistance because of ELAP."
		KITULAAN II	"ELAP helped us start a new beginning."
		PATADON	"Life uplifted, problems in finance solved. Thank you ELAP"
		PEDTAD	"We have sure income from ELAP."

**APPENDIX TABLE 25. REPRESENTATIVE STATEMENTS OF CLUSTER LEADERS  
ABOUT THE ELAP PROGRAM**

Area	State	Cluster	What they Said
LANAO PROVINCE	WESTERN KUTAWATO (MAGUINDANAO)	TAMBAD	"Impossible for us to go back in the mountains as we now have good life here."
		TINUTULAN	"Through ELAP, we can now work and be with our families at the same time."
		BAGO INGED	"Other people in our area have experienced hardships in life so they also want to avail of ELAP assistance." "We were freed from local financiers with very high interest rates."
		KITEB	"We now have a dryer and bodega (storage) out of our income from ELAP."
		MACASAMPEN	"ELAP is great-created a peaceful life."
	CENTRAL RANAO (LANAO SUR)	MARGUES	"Former combatants would prefer to stay on the farm if there is sure assistance."
		BALINTAO/ PAGALONGAN II/ PAGALONGAN/ PILIMORKAN/ PROPER MAGUING	"We're free to work with no fear."
		DILAUSAN/ DILIMBAYAN	"With the entry of ELAP, it opened new hope for a better life." "Former MNLF combatants want to live peacefully together with their families and they don't want to return to the hard life in the mountains."
		PAGALONGAN I	"We are able to live freely without fear of armed clashes with the military. We are able to live harmoniously with our families and the community."
		RAMAIN	"When ELAP was implemented, combatants and even lawless elements in the area were encouraged to go into farming, seeing the opportunity to earn more and live peacefully with their families."
LANAO NORTE (LANAO NORTE)	RANAO	WAO	"ELAP changed our attitude from armed struggle to economic struggle." "ELAP is the first project to penetrate Wao and delivered project assistance directly to participants."
		BIG BANISILON I	"Continued implementation of the program would discourage fellow former MNLF combatants from resuming armed conflict because "they are fed up doing illegal things which Allah does not permit."
	NORTE	BIG BANISILON II	"This is the first time that non-Muslim staff from ELAP had penetrated the remotest area conducting consultancy and teaching how to farm using the modern way."
			"ELAP has opened new doors; MNLF now feel free to move around." "This is the first agency to distribute direct and immediate assistance to MNLF former combatants. We save capital as our counterpart to access SWIFT project."
		DILABAYAN	"Without ELAP, we can not avail of other projects such as postharvest facilities. ELAP collection served as our counterpart to avail of SWIFT postharvest facilities and other projects." Fellow combatants "wait and see. They feel that if there's ELAP, there's better income and if continued, they can be productive."
		SANTA CRUZ	"We prefer inputs to be given personally because not all coop members will be MNLF; otherwise, no transparency, assistance is diluted, lots of paperwork." "ELAP is the first program to come and help us MNLF combatants and to bring technology right at our doorstep. And their technicians are ever present to monitor and supervise us."
		TAMBO	"They assist us all the way. I can say that ELAP is almost a perfect program for us."
		TAPUKAN	

**APPENDIX TABLE 25. REPRESENTATIVE STATEMENTS OF CLUSTER LEADERS  
ABOUT THE ELAP PROGRAM**

Area	State	Cluster	What they Said
SOUTHERN MINDANAO	LANAO SUR	BUBONGA RANAO	"We were able to collect from each member which we give as counterpart to the programs of SWIFT ELAP."
		BUTIG	"Continued operation of assistance programs will discourage fellow combatants from resuming armed conflict because these programs provide livelihood opportunities and they can live a normal and peaceful life."
	SELATAN KUTAWATO (SOUTH COTABATO & SARANGANI)	DIAMLA	"We were able to generate income from farming. They are able to move freely and abandoned their life in the mountains."
		LUMBAC	"ELAP was true to its vision and had really helped former MNLF combatants thereby winning the support and trust of the community."
		MALIGO	"We can now move freely and have built harmonious relationship with the AFP and between Muslims and non-Muslims."
		BUNAO	"We were able to earn money so that other Non-ELAP farmers were financed from our group's repayment money."
		KATUBAO	"The program invites other combatants to have a proper livelihood in the area."
		LANDAN	"We were productive -- no time to go to the mountains."
		LUNEN	"Why go to the mountains when livelihood is here."
		MALTANA	"We hope the program will continue."
WESTERN MINDANAO	BASILAN (BASILAN)	PALIAN	"Direct to the participants/no strings attached"; "Continue Assistance"
		SUMBAKIL	"Fair distribution of inputs."
		TAMBILIL	"We were able to link with government agencies."; "I hope other combatants be given similar assistance."
		SAPIJ MASLA	"Transparency of inputs distribution is very beneficial."
		BATO-BATO	"I hope the program will continue to benefit others also." "Provision of inputs is practical because production inputs should be the first to be acquired. Other needed facilities could be acquired later."
		KUHON LENNOH	"There's no need to go back to our hideouts."
		LATUAN	"Good programs are worth supporting. ELAP opened our eyes to progress. This is the realization of our aspirations."
		INDANAN	"Many are willing to follow what we are doing given the same opportunity." "ELAP is a very good program. We are just unfortunate for experiencing calamities and disease infestation in our area. But we believe this will pass. We are willing to start all over again. We hope ELAP will give us another chance."
	LUPAH SUG (SULU)	KABUKAN III	"ELAP is a very excellent program; it must be continued." "Only a fool will not support good programs." "Inputs are more important because they are difficult to acquire if you're starting seaweed production. Postharvest facilities for seaweed are easy to construct with locally available materials."
		KABUKAN III	"ELAP is a very good program and should be continued." "Distribution of inputs personally promotes loyalty to the program, not the group."
		LAMINUSA	"We are happy with ELAP. I pray that many more will be benefitted by this program especially my fellow former MNLF combatants."
		PANGLIMA TAHIL	

APPENDIX TABLE 25. REPRESENTATIVE STATEMENTS OF CLUSTER LEADERS  
ABOUT THE ELAP PROGRAM

Area	State	Cluster	What they Said
		TAMBULIAN	"Many have already benefitted from ELAP. I hope this will continue to benefit others."
		TUMODDAS	"Before we barely had enough income for family needs. Now we can eat better food and work peacefully."
			"People are now busy doing productive activities; it has reduced crime rate in the area." "We can now send our children to school. I believe education is very important for sustained peace and development in our area."
		TUNGUNG	
	SA-ATAN	TAGUTI	"ELAP has helped us improve our lifestyle. Thanks to ELAP. I pray that this will be extended."
		TALUKSANGAY III	"I can't see any reason why we should go back to our old miserable lives." "ELAP is a very excellent program. To see is to believe. Visit our improved community and you will agree with what I say."
		TALUKSANGAY III	"Many government programs, including ELAP, came out of the package of assistance after the peace agreement." "ELAP is the best program so far implemented by the GRP."
	(ZAMBOANGA SUR)	TICTAPUL	"ELAP is the best program we ever had. Many programs from the government were also implemented in our community to uplift our livelihood but USAID through ELAP is very effective. I wish this will continue to help our Muslim brothers specifically the MNLF former combatants."
	TAWI-TAWI (TAWI-TAWI)	BAKUNG LAPID-LAPID I/LAPID- LAPID II	"What is good for us will also be good for others."
		TONGGOSONG	"ELAP is a great help to many of us. This is a very good program and should be continued."
			"The reason why we fought the government before is because of poverty and insincerity of public officials. Now we have a better living and improved lifestyle, why go back to armed conflict? I hope the program will continue."
		TUBIG-INDANGAN	"ELAP has given us the opportunity to become financially independent."
	KAPUAL/LAHING-LAHING		"We are very grateful to ELAP. What I am today financially is because of ELAP." "What ELAP has done to our place is tremendous, so the community is more than supportive and thankful if the program would continue."

## **Appendix B**

### **Sample Survey Questionnaires**

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**EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ELAP)**  
**Survey Questionnaire for Corn and Rice Farmers**

Date of Survey : \_\_\_\_\_  
Province: \_\_\_\_\_  
MNL State : \_\_\_\_\_  
Municipality : \_\_\_\_\_

Surveyor: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cluster Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cluster Leader: \_\_\_\_\_  
Respondent Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Background Information**

1. Membership [ State Command ] [ National Unit Command ]
2. What were you doing immediately before participating in ELAP?  
[ ] Farming – What was your major crop? \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] Intermittently employed \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] Other productive activities. Please specify \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] No productive activity (because too young, no opportunities, etc.)
3. If you were farming before your ELAP involvement, how extensive were your farming activities?  
[ ] Almost no farming activities  
[ ] Limited farming activity (“backyard” farming or working for others)  
[ ] Same level of activity as with ELAP

**First ELAP Cropping Cycle**

4. What major crop did you plant with ELAP? \_\_\_\_\_
5. When did you start? \_\_\_\_\_ Yield \_\_\_\_\_ tons/ha.
6. Was the harvest successful? [ Yes ] [ No ]
7. Uses of harvest income obtained other than for living expenses (respondent can have more than one answer)  
[ ] Start productive activities other than for corn/rice. Which? \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] Purchase production inputs for expanded rice or corn production?  
[ ] Other uses (such as purchase of farm animals/equipment/vehicle, paid debts, etc.)  
Which? \_\_\_\_\_

## Second ELAP Cropping Cycle

8. When did you start? \_\_\_\_\_ Yield \_\_\_\_\_ tons/ha

9. Was the harvest successful? [ Yes ] [ No ]

10. Uses of income obtained from harvest for other than normal living expenses

Did you purchase production inputs for follow-on or expanded production? [ Yes ] [ No ]

If NO, why not? \_\_\_\_\_

If NO, then did you use the income to start other productive activities OR for other uses (such as to buy farm animals/equipment/vehicle, pay debts, etc.)?

[ Yes ] [ No ] Which? \_\_\_\_\_

## Follow-on Activities After Participation in the ELAP Program

11. After your ELAP participation, did you continue production? [ Yes ] [ No ]

12. If YES, are you still producing now? [ Yes ] [ No ]

a) If YES, then please indicate the following (respondent can have more than one answer)

- Do you have a similar production area compared to ELAP? [ Yes ] [ No ]
- Do you have a significantly reduced production area compared to ELAP? [ Yes ] [ No ]
- Do you have a significantly increased production area compared to ELAP? [ Yes ] [ No ]
- Are you following most of the farming practices taught by ELAP technicians? [ Yes ] [ No ]

If NO, what are major differences? \_\_\_\_\_

- Do you buy a similar set of seeds and fertilizers as with the ELAP program? [ Yes ] [ No ]

If NO, what do you buy? \_\_\_\_\_

b) If NO, then how many crop cycles did you do before stopping? \_\_\_\_\_

13. If # 11 or 12 are NO, why did you stop or not repeat this crop production?

- [ ] Found better-paying opportunities What? \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] Lost access to production area
- [ ] Military operations on-going/peace and order situation has deteriorated
- [ ] Other (such as income from crop too low, inputs not available, etc.)

Specify: \_\_\_\_\_

Respondents' perceptions of the program and the general peace and order situation

14. Do you feel that your participation in the ELAP program has been: [ Beneficial ] [ Not Beneficial ]

Why? \_\_\_\_\_

15. Do you see your participation in the ELAP program as a benefit of the Peace Agreement between the Philippine government and the Moro National Liberation Front?

[ Yes ] [ No ]

How did the Peace Agreement lead to an improvement in your situation?

16. If there were only one option from these two, do you think your fellow former MNLF combatants who have yet to receive assistance (1) would choose to receive seeds, fertilizers and similar production inputs themselves; OR (2) would they prefer post-harvest facilities and equipment through cooperatives and other associations?

[ Inputs ] [ Facilities ]

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

17. Since you have participated in the ELAP program, do you think your fellow former MNLF combatants who have yet to receive assistance would prefer (choose one of the two options): (1) to be given production inputs to each one personally by ELAP; OR (2) to have the inputs go to the group to distribute according to the group's majority decision?

[ Personally ] [ By Group Decision ]

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

18. Do you feel that continued operation of ELAP in your area or in other areas would encourage support for the GRP-MNLF Peace Agreement by the people in your area?

[ Yes ] [ No ]

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Do you feel that continued operation of assistance programs (from donors, NGOs, GRP) in your area or in other areas would discourage fellow former MNLF combatants from resuming armed conflict with the GRP?

[ Yes ] [ No ]

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

20. Please provide any other information regarding your perceptions or experiences concerning your participation in the program:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION**

# **EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ELAP)** **Survey Questionnaire for Seaweed Farmers/Fish Cage Operations**

Date of Survey	:	_____	Surveyor:	_____
Province:	:	_____	Cluster Name:	_____
MNLF State	:	_____	Cluster Leader:	_____
Municipality	:	_____	Respondent Name:	_____

## **Background Information**

- Membership    [ State Command ]    [ National Unit Command ]
- What were you doing immediately before participating in ELAP?
 

[    ]	Seaweed farming	[    ]	Fish Cage Operation
[    ]	Intermittently employed	_____	
[    ]	Other. Please specify	_____	
[    ]	No productive activities (because too young, no opportunities, etc.)		
- If you were producing fish or seaweed before your ELAP involvement, how extensive were these activities?
 

[    ]	Almost no seaweed farming or fish cage operations
[    ]	Limited activity (occasional or working for others)
[    ]	Same level of activity as with ELAP

## **ELAP Activity Cycle**

- Which activity did you have with ELAP?    [ , Seaweed ]    [ , Fish Cage ]
- When did you start? \_\_\_\_\_ Yield \_\_\_\_\_ kg per \_\_\_\_\_ raft/cage/etc
- Was the harvest successful?    [ Yes ]    [ No ]
- Uses of harvest income obtained other than for living expenses (respondent can have more than one answer)
 

[    ]	Start other productive activities: Which? _____
[    ]	Purchase production inputs for follow-on or expanded fish or seaweed production?
[    ]	Other uses (such as purchase of equipment/vehicle, paid debts, etc.)

What? \_\_\_\_\_

66

8. If you did not use the income to purchase production inputs for follow-on or expanded production, why?

What did you use the income for? \_\_\_\_\_

#### Follow-on Activities After Participation in the ELAP Program

9. After your ELAP participation, did you continue production? [ Yes ] [ No ]

10. If YES, are you still producing now? [ Yes ] [ No ]

a) If YES, then please indicate the following (respondent can have more than one answer)

- Do you have a similar production area (cages or lines) compared to ELAP? [ Yes ] [ No ]
- Do you have a significantly reduced production area compared to ELAP? [ Yes ] [ No ]
- Do you have a significantly increased production area compared to ELAP? [ Yes ] [ No ]
- Are you following most production practices taught by ELAP technicians? [ Yes ] [ No ]

If NO, what are major differences: \_\_\_\_\_

- Do you buy a similar production inputs as with the ELAP program? [ Yes ] [ No ]

If NO, what do you buy: \_\_\_\_\_

b) If NO, then how many production cycles did you do before stopping? \_\_\_\_\_

11. If # 9 or 10 are NO, why did you stop or not repeat the ELAP practices?

- [ ] Found better-paying opportunities What? \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] Lost access to production area
- [ ] Military operations on-going/peace and order situation has deteriorated
- [ ] Other (such as income from crop too low, inputs not available, etc.)

Specify: \_\_\_\_\_

Respondents' perceptions of the program and the general peace and order situation

12. Do you feel that your participation in the ELAP program has been: [ Beneficial ] [ Not Beneficial ]

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

13. Do you see your participation in the ELAP program as a benefit of the Peace Agreement between the Philippine government and the Moro National Liberation Front? [ Yes ] [ No ]

How did the Peace Agreement lead to an improvement in your situation?  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. (Choose only one option from these two) Do you think your fellow former MNLF combatants who have yet to receive assistance (1) would choose to receive seedlings, lines/rafts/cage materials and similar production inputs themselves; OR (2) would they prefer post-harvest facilities through cooperatives and associations?

[ Inputs ] [ Facilities ]

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

15. (Choose only one option from these two) Do you think your fellow former MNLF combatants who have yet to receive assistance would prefer: (1) to be given production inputs to each one personally by ELAP; OR (2) to have the inputs go to the group to distribute according to the group's majority decision?

[ Personally ] [ By Group Decision ]

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

16. Do you feel that continued operation of the program in your area or in other areas would encourage support for the GRP-MNLF Peace Agreement by the people in your area?

[ Yes ] [ No ]

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

17. Do you feel that continued operation of assistance programs (from donors, NGOs, GRP) in your area or in other areas would discourage fellow former MNLF combatants from resuming armed conflict with the GRP?

[ Yes ] [ No ]

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

18. Please provide any other information regarding your perceptions or experiences concerning your participation in the program:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION**

## EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ELAP)

### Survey Questionnaire for Corn and Rice Key Informant

Date of Survey : \_\_\_\_\_ Surveyor: \_\_\_\_\_  
Province: \_\_\_\_\_ Cluster Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
MNL State : \_\_\_\_\_ Respondent Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Municipality : \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Cluster participants: \_\_\_\_\_

*NOTE: Responses should be by check-marks and numbers estimated where indicated. When a generalized response is asked for (e.g., # 8), please describe the most frequent or common case or cases in the opinion of the key informant.*

#### Background Information

1. Membership [ State Command ] [ National Unit Command ]
2. What were the participants doing immediately before joining in ELAP?  
[ ] Farming # \_\_\_\_\_ Participants' major crop \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] Intermittently employed # \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] Other productive activities # \_\_\_\_\_ Please specify \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] No productive activities # \_\_\_\_\_
3. If participants were farming before ELAP involvement, how extensive were the farming activities?  
[ ] Almost no farming activities # \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] Limited farming activity ("backyard farming" or working for others) # \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] Same level of activity as with ELAP # \_\_\_\_\_

#### First ELAP Cropping Cycle

4. Which crop did the participants have with ELAP? Corn # \_\_\_\_\_ Rice # \_\_\_\_\_
5. When did they start? \_\_\_\_\_ Average Yield \_\_\_\_\_ tons/ha.
6. Was the harvest generally successful for the participants? Yes # \_\_\_\_\_ No # \_\_\_\_\_
7. Uses of harvest income obtained other than for living expenses (may be more than one answer per participant)  
[ ] Start other productive activities. # \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] Purchase production inputs for expanded rice or corn production? # \_\_\_\_\_  
[ ] Other uses (such as buy farm animals/equipment/vehicle, paid debts, etc.) # \_\_\_\_\_

## Second ELAP Cropping Cycle

8. When did they start? \_\_\_\_\_ Average Yield \_\_\_\_\_ tons/ha.
9. Was the harvest generally successful for the participants? Yes # \_\_\_\_\_ No # \_\_\_\_\_

10. Uses of income obtained from harvest for other than normal living expenses

Did the participants purchase production inputs for follow-on or expanded production? Yes # \_\_\_\_\_

No # \_\_\_\_\_

For those grouped as NO, why not? \_\_\_\_\_

If NO, then did they use the income to start other productive activities OR for other uses (such as buy farm animals/equipment/vehicle, paid debts, etc.)?

[ Yes ] [ No ]

Which? \_\_\_\_\_

## Follow-on Activities After Participation in the ELAP Program

11. After ELAP participation, did the participants continue production? Yes # \_\_\_\_\_ No # \_\_\_\_\_

12. Of those YES, are they in general still producing now? Yes # \_\_\_\_\_ No # \_\_\_\_\_

- a) If YES, then please indicate the following (may have multiple answers)
- |  | Yes # | No #  |
|--|-------|-------|
| • Do they have a <u>similar</u> production area compared to ELAP                 | _____ | _____ |
| • Do they have a significantly <u>reduced</u> production area compared to ELAP   | _____ | _____ |
| • Do they have a significantly <u>increased</u> production area compared to ELAP | _____ | _____ |
| • Are they following most farming practices taught by ELAP technicians?          | _____ | _____ |

For those NO, what are major differences: \_\_\_\_\_

- Do they buy a similar set of seeds/fertilizers as with the ELAP program? Yes # \_\_\_\_\_ No # \_\_\_\_\_

For those NO, what do they buy? \_\_\_\_\_

- b) For those NO in # 12, then how many crop cycles did they do before stopping? \_\_\_\_\_

13. For those grouped as NO in # 11 or 12, why did they stop or not repeat the ELAP practices?

- [ ] Found better-paying opportunities # \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] Lost access to production area # \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] Military operations on-going/peace and order situation has deteriorated # \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] Other (income from crop too low, inputs not available) # \_\_\_\_\_

**Respondents' perceptions of the program and the general peace and order situation**

14. Do you feel that participation of your farmers in the ELAP program has been: Beneficial # \_\_\_\_\_  
Not Beneficial # \_\_\_\_\_

Why? \_\_\_\_\_

15. Do you see that the participation of your members in the ELAP program as a benefit of the peace agreement between the Philippine government and the Moro National Liberation Front?  
Yes # \_\_\_\_\_ No # \_\_\_\_\_

How did the Peace Agreement lead to an improvement in the members' situation?

16. (Choose only one option from these two) Do you think your fellow former MNLF combatants who have yet to receive assistance (1) would prefer to receive seeds, fertilizers and similar production inputs themselves; OR (2) would they prefer post harvest facilities and equipment through cooperatives and other associations?

17. Inputs # \_\_\_\_\_ Facilities # \_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

18. Do you think your fellow former MNLF combatants who have yet to receive assistance would prefer (choose one of the two options): (1) to be given production inputs to each one personally by ELAP; OR (2) to have the inputs go to the group to distribute according to the group's majority decision?

19. Personally # \_\_\_\_\_ By Group Decision # \_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

20. Do you feel that continued operation of the program in your area or in other areas would encourage support for the GRP-MNLF Peace Agreement by the people in your area?

Yes # \_\_\_\_\_ No # \_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

21. Do you feel that continued operation of assistance programs (from donors, NGOs, GRP) in your area or in other areas would discourage fellow former MNLF combatants from resuming armed conflict with the GRP?

Yes # \_\_\_\_\_ No # \_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

22. Please provide any other information regarding your perceptions or experiences concerning your participation in the program:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION**

# **EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (ELAP)** **Survey Questionnaire for Seaweed /Fish Cage Operations Key Informant**

Date of Survey : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Province: \_\_\_\_\_  
 MNLF State : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Municipality : \_\_\_\_\_

Surveyor: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cluster Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Respondent Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number of Cluster participants: \_\_\_\_\_

*NOTE: Responses should be by check-marks and numbers estimated where indicated. When a generalized response is asked for (e.g., # 8), please describe the most frequent or common case or cases in the opinion of the key informant.*

## **Background Information**

1. Membership [ State Command ] [ National Unit Command ]
2. What were the participants doing immediately before participating in ELAP?
  - [ ] Seaweed farming # \_\_\_\_\_ Fish Cage Operation # \_\_\_\_\_
  - [ ] Intermittently employed # \_\_\_\_\_
  - [ ] Others productive activities # \_\_\_\_\_
  - [ ] No productive activities # \_\_\_\_\_
3. If participants were producing fish or seaweed before ELAP involvement, how extensive were these activities?
  - [ ] Almost no seaweed farming or fish cage operations # \_\_\_\_\_
  - [ ] Limited activity (occasional or working for others) # \_\_\_\_\_
  - [ ] Same level of activity as with ELAP # \_\_\_\_\_

## **ELAP Activity Cycle**

4. Which activity did the participants have with ELAP? Seaweed # \_\_\_\_\_ Fish Cage # \_\_\_\_\_
5. When did they start? \_\_\_\_\_ Average Yield \_\_\_\_\_ kg per \_\_\_\_\_ raft/cage/etc
6. Was the harvest generally successful for the participants? Yes # \_\_\_\_\_ No # \_\_\_\_\_
7. Uses of harvest income obtained other than for living expenses
  - Did the participants purchase inputs for follow-on or expanded production? Yes # \_\_\_\_\_
  - No # \_\_\_\_\_
  - For those grouped as NO, why not? \_\_\_\_\_

**Respondents' perceptions of the program and the general peace and order situation**

12. Do you feel that participation of your members in the ELAP program has been: Beneficial # \_\_\_\_\_

Not Beneficial # \_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

13. Do you see that the participation of your members in the ELAP program as a benefit of the peace agreement between the Philippine government and the Moro National Liberation Front?

Yes # \_\_\_\_\_ No # \_\_\_\_\_

How did the Peace Agreement lead to an improvement in the members' situation?

\_\_\_\_\_

14. (Choose only one option from these two) Do you think your fellow former MNLF combatants who have yet to receive assistance (1) would choose to receive seedlings, lines/rafts/cage materials and similar production inputs; (2) OR would they prefer post-harvest facilities through cooperatives and other associations?

Inputs # \_\_\_\_\_ Facilities # \_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

15. (Choose only one option from these two) Do you think your fellow former MNLF combatants who have yet to receive assistance would prefer: (1) to be given production inputs to each one personally by ELAP; OR (2) to have the inputs go to the group to distribute according to the group's majority decision?

Personally # \_\_\_\_\_ By Group Decision # \_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

16. Do you feel that continued operation of the program in your area or in other areas would encourage popular support for the GRP-MNLF Peace Agreement?

Yes # \_\_\_\_\_ No # \_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

17. Do you feel that continued operation of assistance programs (from donors, NGOs, GRP) in your area or in other areas would discourage fellow former MNLF combatants from resuming armed conflict with the GRP?

Yes # \_\_\_\_\_ No # \_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think this? \_\_\_\_\_

18. Please provide any other information regarding your perceptions or experiences concerning your participation in the program:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION**

If NO, then did they use the income to start other productive activities OR for other uses (such as buy equipment/vehicle, paid debts, etc.)?

[ Yes ] [ No ] Which? \_\_\_\_\_

#### Follow-on Activities After Participation in the ELAP Program

9. After ELAP participation, did the participants continue production? Yes # \_\_\_\_\_

No # \_\_\_\_\_

10. Of those YES, are they in general still producing now? Yes # \_\_\_\_\_

No # \_\_\_\_\_

a) If YES, then please indicate the following (may have multiple answers)

Yes #

No #

- Do they have a similar production area (cages or lines) compared to ELAP? \_\_\_\_\_
- Do they have a significantly reduced production area compared to ELAP? \_\_\_\_\_
- Do they have a significantly increased production area compared to ELAP? \_\_\_\_\_
- Are they following most production practices taught by ELAP technicians? \_\_\_\_\_

For those grouped as NO, what are major differences? \_\_\_\_\_

- Do they buy a similar production inputs as with the ELAP program? Yes # \_\_\_\_\_ No # \_\_\_\_\_

For those grouped as NO, what do they buy: \_\_\_\_\_

b) If NO, then how many production cycles did they do before stopping? \_\_\_\_\_

11. For those grouped as NO in # 9 or 10, why did they stop or not repeat the ELAP practices

- [ ] Found better-paying opportunities # \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] Lost access to production area # \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] Military operations on-going/peace and order situation has deteriorated # \_\_\_\_\_
- [ ] Other (such as income from crop too low, inputs not available) # \_\_\_\_\_

## **Appendix C**

### **Scope of Work**

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**SCOPE OF WORK**  
**EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**  
**ASSESSMENT OF ELAP IMPACT**

**BACKGROUND**

On September 2, 1996, the Government of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) signed a peace agreement which brought to an end a long running armed conflict between the MNLF and the GOP. Both parties to the agreement recognized that the signing of the Agreement brought with it an opportunity to accelerate the economic progress of Mindanao, in particular the Muslim areas of Mindanao. Both parties also recognized, however, that for this to happen, it was imperative that former MNLF combatants obtained means of making a living for themselves and their families.

In pursuit of the objective of helping former MNLF combatants develop means of making a living, USAID, in response to a request from the GOP, entered into a MOU with the SPCPD on August 8, 1997 under which USAID and the SPCPD agreed to implement an Emergency Livelihood Assistance Program (ELAP), under which former MNLF combatants were to be provided the assistance they needed to initiate or significantly expand production of commodities suitable for the areas in which they resided. Assistance was to include necessary production inputs, training, and technical and marketing support.

**PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES, AND APPROACH**

**Purpose**

At this point, according to ELAP records, some 11,700 former MNLF combatants have either "graduated" from the ELAP, or are currently receiving assistance through the Program. Internal assessments indicate that the Program is working well and succeeding in its objective of helping former MNLF combatants develop the means of making a living for themselves and their families on a continuing basis. Given its reported success, USAID is considering a significant expansion of the Program. Before moving forward with the expansion, however, USAID believes it would be useful to confirm that the Program is indeed attaining its objectives of helping the former combatants obtain the capability of earning a living for themselves and their families on a continuing basis, and is contributing to strengthening of the peace in Mindanao.

**Objectives**

The objective of the consultants will be to determine the extent to which "graduates" of the ELAP Program have the capability of making a reasonable living for themselves and their families. It is believed that a very good indicator of this would be the extent to which the graduates of the ELAP Program are continuing the production activities they were assisted to undertake under the ELAP, but are now doing so with their own resources. Another objective is to determine whether ELAP may be making a contribution to strengthening the peace in Mindanao.

## **Approach**

In order to carry out this assessment, and be able to come to reasonable conclusions as to the extent to which ELAP graduates are continuing production, the consultant is to visit a representative sample of ELAP "sites" Mindanao, and hold discussions with "cluster leaders" and individual beneficiaries. At least 30% of the estimated 250 ELAP "graduated" sites are to be visited. Representative "sites" should include appropriate numbers of "corn sites," "seaweed sites," and "rice sites." It is estimated that carrying out this assessment will require approximately a four week period - with one week for mobilization and questionnaire preparation, two weeks for field research activities; and one week for report preparation.

## **SCOPE OF WORK**

Under the technical direction of USAID, the GEM program shall negotiate and award a subcontract to the Mindanao State University (MSU) Foundation to implement an assessment and/or survey that will provide accurate information or the basis for the determination of the estimated number of participants following introduced technologies and able to demonstrate sustained benefits (using their own resources) under the program. The subcontractor shall:

1. Design an assessment instrument that will provide information on:
  - Number of participants that have received production inputs, and completed the full production cycle;
  - Participants' previous access or farming/livelihood activity prior to participation in the ELAP program
  - Participants' continuing to engage in the commercially viable agricultural activity which they were introduced to under the program, using their own resources;
  - Participants' continuing to practice modified or adapted technologies/farming or aquacultural practices which they were introduced to under the program
  - Participants' material and other benefits (not the inputs provided to them) resulting from their participation in the ELAP program
  - Participants perceptions of the ELAP program, how it has contributed to the local peace and order situation, if any;
  - Anecdotal information on improvements in "well-being" of ELAP "graduates" as well as the program's contribution to the peace and order situation.
2. Implement the assessment among the identified and qualified ELAP program participants located within the SZOPAD area of Mindanao.

3. Organize the survey teams with the appropriate number and qualifications of team members that will ensure the effective and on-time delivery of the required outputs. The survey team shall be properly oriented, trained and supervised to implement the survey.
4. Process the survey; and prepare and submit the required reports, together with copies of the actual survey returns and data processing documents. Said reports should be in a form acceptable to USAID.

## TIME FRAME

Pre-testing of the survey questionnaire is required. Actual survey, data processing and analysis, and report writing shall be for a one-month period after subcontractor's mobilization of staff which takes place after five days after contract execution. The final timetable shall be worked out between the Consultant and USAID, based on the following:

October 25-27, 2000	Preparation of subcontractor's price proposal (for budgeting purposes and securing USAID approval for this activity)
October 30-Nov. 3, 2000	Securing USAID approval for the proposed scope of work and draft questionnaire, and the proposed subcontracting action
November 6-13, 2000	(Contingent upon USAID approval) Negotiation and subcontract award, pre-testing of survey questionnaire
November 14-17, 2000	Subcontractor's mobilization
Nov. 20-Dec. 15, 2000	Survey proper, draft report writing
Dec. 18-20, 2000	Submission of final report

## OUTPUTS

The outputs of the survey shall consist of the following:

Survey Implementation or Mid-term report due by (December 15, 2000)

Survey Processing and Final Report due by (December 20, 2000)

The outputs must be approved and accepted by USAID before succeeding steps can be implemented. The final product must also be approved and accepted by USAID. The final report shall be submitted in hard copy and on diskette and must be accompanied by copies of supporting data tables in hard copy and on diskette and by the complete original survey returns.